

Dec 6 '22

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

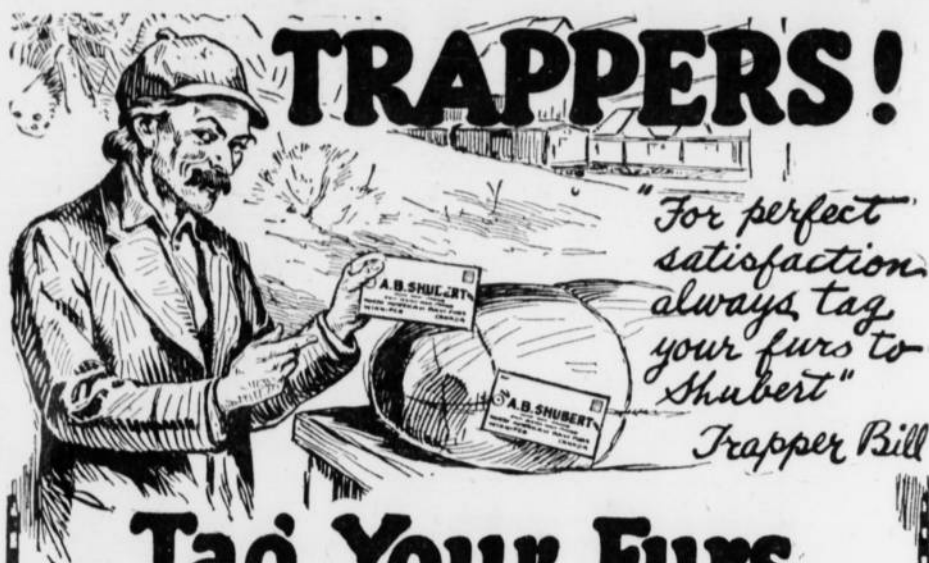
Winnipeg, Man.

MASSEY HARRIS
O. A. G.

December 6, 1922



TACKLING A MAN'S SIZE TREE



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28

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SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA

FIRST-CLASS ROUND-TRIP TICKETS WILL BE SOLD

FROM

DEC. 1, 1922, TO JAN. 5, 1923 (Both Days Inclusive)

TO POINTS

EAST AND SOUTH OF AND INCLUDING SUDBURY
AND COCHRANE

GOOD TO RETURN WITHIN THREE MONTHS FROM DATE OF SALE

CHOICE OF ROUTES

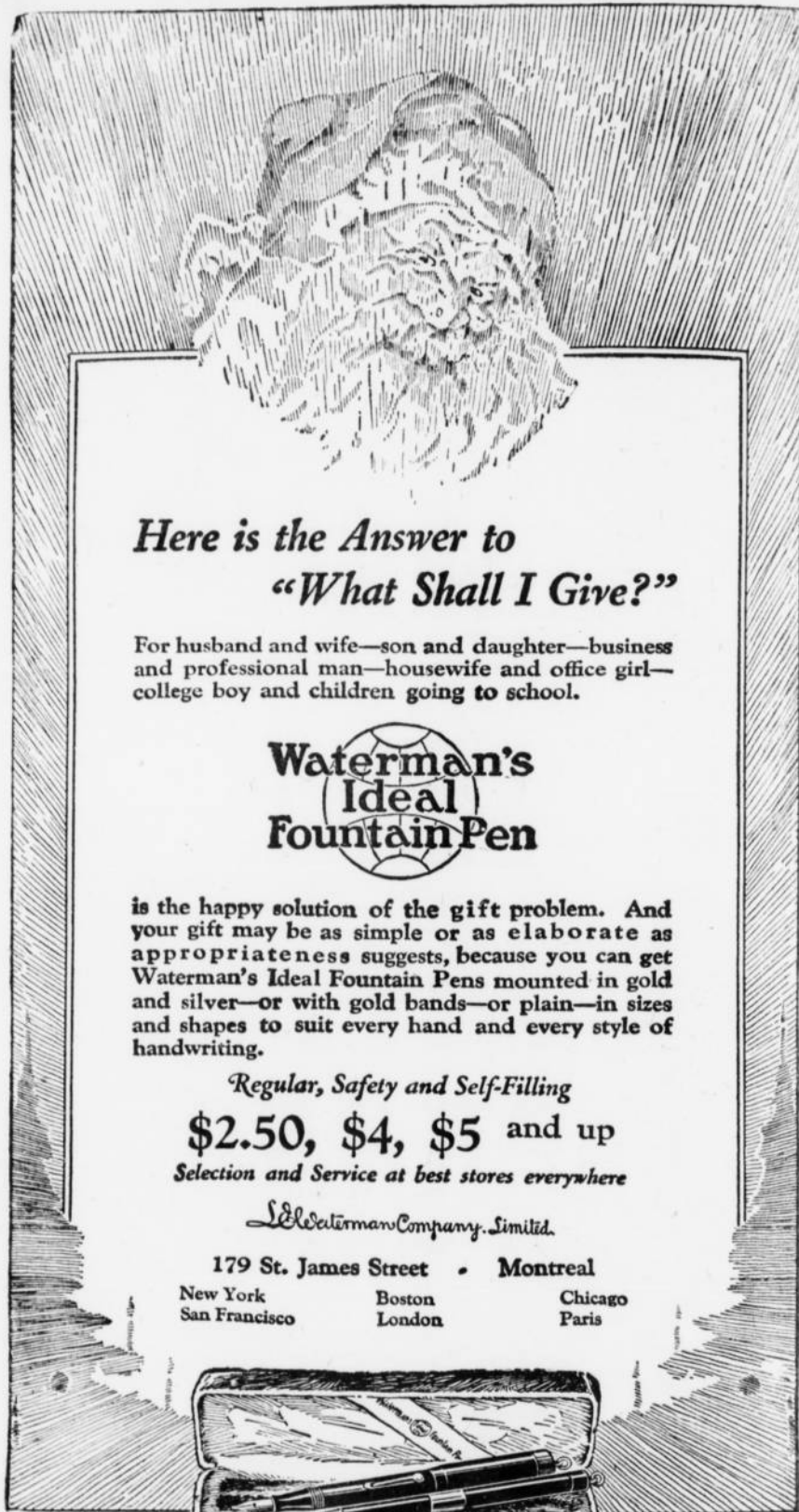
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TICKETS VALID IN TOURIST AND STANDARD SLEEPING
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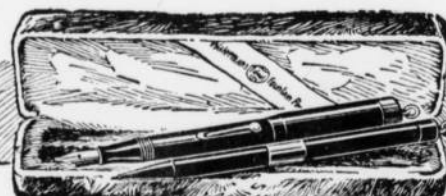
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EXCURSION FARES

TO

EASTERN CANADA

ON SALE

Dec. 1, 1922 to Jan. 5, 1923

RETURN LIMIT

THREE MONTHS

Tickets Good in Standard or Tourist Sleep-
ers on Payment Berth Charge

STOPOVERS WITHIN LIMIT

TWO TRAINS DAILY

OLD COUNTRY FOR CHRISTMAS

EXCURSION TICKETS TO ATLANTIC PORTS IN CONNECTION
WITH STEAMSHIP TICKETS ON SALE DEC. 1, 1922, TO
JAN. 5, 1923. RETURN LIMIT THREE MONTHS

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VANCOUVER, VICTORIA

NEW WESTMINSTER

ON SALE

Dec. 5, 7, 12, 14, 19, 21, 26, 28, 1922
Jan. 2, 4, 9, 11, 16, 18, 23, 25, 1923
Feb. 6, 8, 1923.

RETURN LIMIT

APRIL 15, 1923

STOPOVERS WITHIN LIMIT

FOR INFORMATION ASK THE AGENT

CANADIAN PACIFIC



SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

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Subscribers are asked to notify us if there is any difficulty in receiving their paper regularly and promptly. It is impossible to supply any back copies that may be missed.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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December 6, 1922

No. 49



Employed as the official organ of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display 60c per agate line
Livestock Display 45c per agate line

Livestock Display Classified.....\$6.75 per inch
Classified..... (See Classified Page for details)

No discount for time or space on display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stocks, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

U.F.O. Co-operative Annual

Company Shows Net Trading Loss and Decides to Close Out Unprofitable Retail Stores

THE balance sheet of the United Farmers' Co-operative Company of Ontario shows a net trading loss on the year's operations of \$56,222, an amount that is slightly reduced by a small profit made by the General Wholesalers Limited. The major portion of the loss was sustained on the retail stores side of the company's business, and it has been decided to close out those stores which apparently cannot be successfully operated. The major marketing branches of the business, the Toronto Creamery and the livestock branches showed a profit, the creamery making a net profit of \$37,893. Although sustaining this severe loss the balance sheet shows the company to be in a healthy financial condition and with the abandoning of the unprofitable retail stores the company will be in a position to make a much better showing next year.

J. J. Morrison's Statement

A statement discussing the balance sheet has been issued by J. J. Morrison, secretary-treasurer of the company, which, in part, says:

"In submitting to you the annual statement of the company for the year ended October 31 last, we would ask your most careful consideration, not only of the statement itself, but of the conditions affecting the report and the changes that may be suggested, making for a betterment of these conditions in the year we have now entered upon...."

"Every thoughtful shareholder should realize that the U.F.O. Co-operative Company has greater difficulties to contend against than probably any other concern in Ontario. Not only have we to meet fair competition, but also the unfair tactics and combined strength of long established business interests that resent the appearance of any plan that may molest the present system. Co-operative effort is not popular in the business world, especially if vested interests are endangered. Moreover, we have had to contend against the lack of intelligent and loyal support of a certain percentage of our own shareholders, who, for various reasons, fancied or real, have not given to the company the support it naturally should expect. If shareholders who aided in the promotion of the company and put their money into it so that it might be strongly established, fail to aid it afterward with their influence and their business, how can they expect that profitable operation will prevail and that a dividend could be earned for their investment?..."

Farmers Not Co-operators

"The great trouble with the Co-operative Company is that many farmers are individualists, and not co-operators, that they have yet to learn that co-operation is not 'What are you going to do for us?' but 'What are we going to do for ourselves by co-operating?'" Remember that much of the difficulty under which the company is laboring is caused by the inherent individualism of farmers themselves. Only this fall two cars of wheat bought from U.F.O. clubs and sold by our company to a big milling firm, at a fair margin of profit, was turned into a loss because, owing to the possibility of war with the Turks and the price of wheat going up, the clubs

canceled their contract with us before shipment was made and our company had to buy wheat elsewhere to fill the order to maintain our business status—thus loss was sustained.

Financial Statement

CURRENT ASSETS

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Change funds and undeposited balances..... | \$ 5,491.18 |
| Cash on deposit in banks..... | 209,956.31 |
| Bills receivable..... | 647.56 |
| Trade accounts receivable..... | \$223,979.64 |
| Less provision for possible loss..... | 34,264.57 |
| | 189,715.07 |
| Certified inventories of merchandise at fair market value, October 31, 1922..... | 690,532.14 |
| Total current assets..... | \$1,096,342.26 |

CURRENT LIABILITIES

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Imperial Bank, secured by warehouse receipts..... | \$272,234.42 |
| Imperial Bank, loan..... | 125,000.00 |
| Bank cheques outstanding..... | 260,714.34 |
| Sundry loans..... | 10,441.18 |
| Trade bills payable..... | 9,623.82 |
| Trade accounts payable and accrued charges..... | 108,252.22 |
| Total current liabilities..... | \$ 786,265.98 |

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Dr. | |
| To loss on trading, branch and Toronto stores..... | \$ 76,978.21 |
| To loss on trading, produce branch, Morrisburg..... | 11,416.52 |
| To loss on trading, produce branch, Wingham..... | 1,099.59 |
| To loss on trading, milling department, Smith's Falls..... | 4,870.10 |
| To loss on operations of Montreal livestock branch..... | 1,621.48 |
| To loss on trading, head office..... | 4,877.49 |
| To amount written off organization and preliminary expenses..... | 1,000.00 |
| | \$101,863.39 |
| Cr. | |
| By net trading profit, Toronto creamery and produce branch..... | \$ 37,893.35 |
| By net profit on operations of West Toronto livestock branch..... | 7,440.52 |
| By net trading profit, Guelph warehouse..... | 306.74 |
| By net trading loss for year (excluding profit on General Wholesalers, Ltd., shown separately on balance sheet)..... | 56,222.78 |
| | \$101,863.39 |

"True, we could sue the club secretary for breach of contract, but if his members would not supply the wheat he could not make them do so, and if we made the secretary the 'goat' the club would be destroyed. There are many similar episodes that could be related, proving that all blame for loss does not really rest solely upon the company. Another example of lack of loyalty to our company worthy of note is of a club shipper, and a U.F.O. M.P.P. as well, who ships all livestock to an opposition firm at the stock yards, never having even given the co-operative company a chance to prove their worth. He also buys the feed for his club members from a competing firm, regardless of the welfare of the Company, but he

wants the U.F.O. movement to be the donkey-engine to elevate him to the legislature and the co-operative company to pay him dividends. Some club secretaries and buyers use the central office as an information bureau to secure prices which they use to force down the prices of other firms, but never give the Central a similar opportunity at the prices of our competitors, forgetting to give their own company any credit whatever in the price-fixing they take

advantage of, and many club secretaries never do a dollar's worth of business with the co-operative company, or ever tried to do so.

"These incidents within the co-operative endeavor could be multiplied greatly, but to what end? Enough has been said to cause every shareholder to examine his own conduct and see if some of the blame for the struggle the co-operative company is forced to put up is not greatly aggravated by these and similar incidents within the movement.

Education and patience will remove some of these aggravating and perplexing questions, but we must also alter our mode of operation so that the tendency to do these disloyal acts may be discouraged...."

PERHAPS YOU COULDN'T PUT IT OVER

But we would like to know what improvement you would try to put into effect

IF YOU WERE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

This is the last call for the letters in The Guide prize contest on the subject. If I Were Minister of Agriculture, in which fourteen prizes are offered from \$10.00 down. Haven't you some constructive ideas to offer, or do you think the last word has been said in the perfection of the four government departments that promote the main industry of the prairie provinces?

RULES TO BE OBSERVED

1. Letters must be written only on one side of the sheet of paper and written in ink.
2. Letters must not exceed 600 words in length.
3. Name and address of the sender must be written on a separate sheet of paper, together with a statement of how many years you have been farming, size of your farm, whether purely grain farming or mixed farming, and distance from railway.
4. Letters must reach The Guide office not later than December 19. They may come much sooner if you wish.
5. No letters in this competition will be returned or answered. We will publish the best and as many as we have space for. Prizes will be awarded and paid as soon as letters are judged. Names of contributors will not be published if the writer so requests.
6. Address all letters, Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Learn to Mount Birds

Learn at home to mount birds, animals, game heads; tan furs, make rugs and robes. Complete lessons. Easily and quickly learned by men, boys and women. Write for Free Taxidermy Book. Tells all about it. Every sportsman, trapper and nature lover should know this wonderful fascinating art. Save your trophies. Big profits. Success guaranteed. 75,000 graduates. Investigate. Write for Free Book. Northwestern School of Taxidermy 359 Elwood Bldg., Omaha, Neb.



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SHOULD be used to "clean up" advances you may have received from the Bank. Keep your credit "good" and you will never have any difficulty in obtaining funds when you may need them most. The bad season may find you unprepared and you will have difficulty in meeting your needs.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

225

TURKEYS

LIVE OR DRESSED

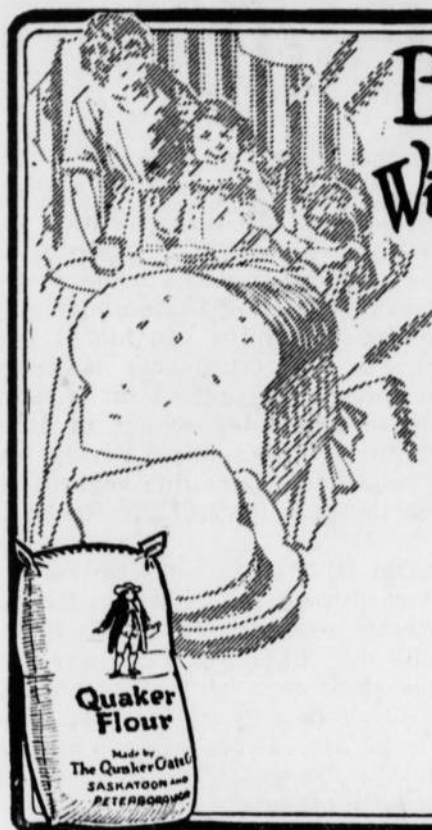
Our honest opinion is that the market will be firm until Christmas. Before shipping any place else, let us know what you have. We will be glad to quote you a guaranteed price before shipping on turkeys or any other poultry you have for sale.

GOLDEN STAR FRUIT AND PRODUCE CO.
WINNIPEG - MAN.

Co-operators Win Seats

The election which has just swept into power the most progressive Congress this country has known for years, brought victory to the outstanding candidates pledged to co-operation. Smith W. Brookhart, the stalwart champion of the progressive farmers and workers of Iowa, goes to the United States Senate to aid co-operators in any legislation they need to loosen the throttle hold of the profiteers on the producers and consumers of the country. Dr. Hendrick Shipstead, of Minnesota, who is a thorough-going progressive with first-hand knowledge of the problems of the producers, will also represent the interest of farmer and labor co-operators in the Senate. Nebraska co-operators have elected R. B. Howell, and North Dakota co-operators have selected former Governor Lynn J. Frazier to carry the cause of co-operation and economic justice into the United States Senate.

In a notable victory, William E. Sweet, a most able exponent of co-operation, has been chosen by the people of Colorado as their new Governor. Mr. Sweet has recently returned from a study of European co-operation, and has done much to help along the movement in this country. Co-operators in Oklahoma are also rejoicing in the overwhelming victory of their candidate, Hon. J. C. Walton, as chief executive of that state.—Bulletin All-American Co-Operative Commission.



Bread Making is Simple With Quaker Flour

GIVEN a little care and good ingredients it is not difficult to make good bread.

It's the flour that makes the difference. Try Quaker Flour with your next baking, and see what nice, light, good looking loaves you can make.

Quaker Flour is made only from the best of selected Canadian wheat. As the carloads arrive at our mills, the wheat that does not come up to Quaker quality is re-shipped. Every sack of Quaker Flour is of the same high grade.

Look for the Quaker on the sack next time you buy flour.

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W207

Wheat Cost and Prices

The farmers of North Dakota are going bankrupt by paying good money out of their pockets to feed the country, according to a study just made by the North Dakota Agricultural College. This is just one more unanswerable reason why farmers must adopt co-operation if they are to survive, says the All-American Co-operative Commission. The investigations of the State Agricultural College show that the farmers have not only failed to get cost of production on their wheat crop, but they are actually losing an average of 50 cents on every bushel sold. In consequence farmers by the thousand are going into bankruptcy or leaving their farms to seek a living elsewhere. Not only are the farmers injured by this situation, but the consumers will inevitably have to pay more for bread because of decreased wheat production.

To meet this serious condition the North Dakota Grain Growers' Association is aiding the farmers to get their just returns through co-operative marketing, as well as protecting the consumers by eliminating grain gambling and the profits of useless middlemen. The results so far secured are highly encouraging, and better times await the farmers who combine to market their crops co-operatively. These farmers have learned much from the investigations of the Agricultural College, showing that it costs them on an average \$1.43 to raise a bushel of wheat for which they receive but 90 cents from the grain buyers. The farmers are tired of paying for the privilege of raising wheat for the country to eat. The consumers are weary of paying eight cents for a pound loaf of bread containing less than three cents worth of wheat. Co-operation alone promises a just return and a square deal to both of them.

Farming in Great Britain

Farmers of all classes, in all districts, are in serious financial straits. Even men who, a few years back, considered themselves to be in comfortable affluence and secure against further pecuniary embarrassments, find today that their ready money has vanished, and that there is every appearance of a return to the old order of chronic deficiency of loose cash. But that is not the full measure of the effects of the depression, for it is the lot of the more well-to-do only.

Arable Farmers' Losses

Arable farming in Great Britain is threatened with disaster. Last year the greatest losses were suffered by the occupiers of grass land, but this year the weight of the depression has shifted to the shoulders of arable farmers, and the consequences promise to be calamitous to rotation husbandry. The cost of producing any one of the crops of the standard rotations—wheat, barley, oats, potatoes and roots—is out of all proportion to their realizing value. The yields have not been good this harvest and the quality is often indifferent, but it

is the price that makes the position of the grower financially impossible.

The obvious consequence of this incompatibility of costs and prices is a reduction of the land under cultivation.

Laborers' Wages

The case of the laborer cannot be omitted from any survey affecting the farming industry. The farmers with whom I have discussed the subject have expressed as sincere apprehension for the future of the farm workers as for their own. They declare emphatically that present prices of farm produce cannot be reconciled with the existing rate of wages, and yet they admit that, until retail prices fall, their men cannot well be asked to accept less. The cost of labor must come down, but how this is to be effected is difficult to decide. It has been suggested that wages should be reduced, but how are the men to live on the proposed 25s. or 28s. a week?

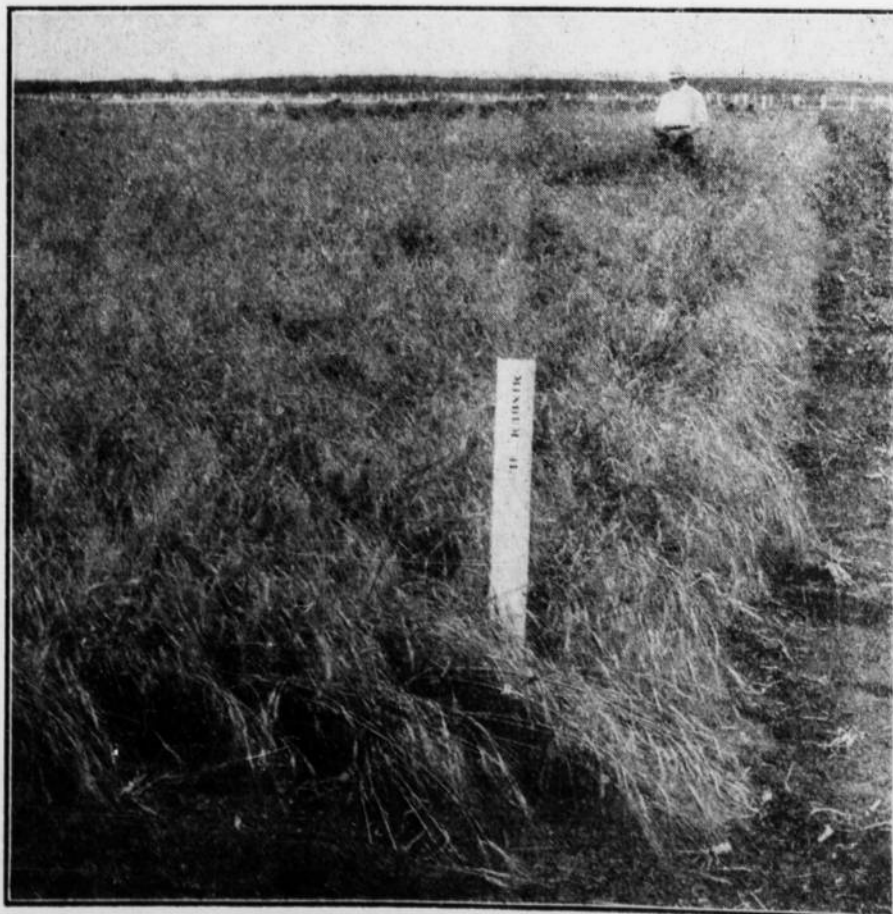
The contemplated action of the employers, however, is far from voluntary, for one has only to study the financial state of the industry to be impressed with its inability to maintain the present outlay in labor. The alternative to a lower rate of wage is a reduction in the number of hands employed, and the choice is about as disagreeable as could

be imagined for the farmers and regrettable for the nation.

It used to be said that high wages were incompatible with cheap bread. That is not the problem that confronts the country today, for the loaf is not cheap. As a farmer pointed out to me, when wheat was 34s. a quarter, in 1914, the loaf was 4½d.; in 1922 wheat is 38s. and the loaf 9d. These inconsistencies are worth considering, on account of the injustice they imply to the agricultural laborer.—London Times.

Co-operation Farmers' Only Hope

No better commendation of the co-operative movement has come from anyone than Senator Arthur Capper's answer to a Montana woman's question, "Isn't it possible to get the farmers together on something?" This woman has farmed 240 acres of land for eight years and has come hard up against the situation faced by farmers all over the country of working 16 hours a day only to find at the end that, after the profiteers have made their toll, there is hardly enough left to keep alive on. In reply to her letter of protest to the senator from Kansas, this brave woman farmer received the following tribute to co-operation as the farmers' only salvation:



Durum wheat is noted for its weak straw. This picture is from Prof. T. J. Harrison, Manitoba Agricultural College.

"The value of organized effort cannot be over-estimated. If every farmer belonged to an organization and the organization were in accord on a program, many of the present difficulties would be overcome almost at once. I should like to see every farmer in the United States hold membership in some organization of farmers.

"One of the farmers' greatest opportunities to help himself is in giving intelligent interest to co-operation and co-operative marketing. It is the duty the farmer owes himself. Many marketing abuses cannot be legislated out of existence. They will have to be banished as a result of competition. Farmers themselves will have to provide that competition in order to control those now in charge of the marketing of their products."

Immigration Declined 1921-1922

Immigrants to Canada during the fiscal years ended March 31, 1922, numbered just one short of 90,000 persons, a decrease of 39 per cent. as compared with the previous twelve months, when 148,477 persons entered Canada as immigrants.

Percentage Decreases

This information is given in the annual report of the department of immigration and colonization, issued recently. Immigrant arrivals from the United Kingdom during the year numbered 39,020, as compared with 74,262 the previous year, a decrease of 47 per cent. Persons coming from the United States totalled 29,345, a decrease of 39 per cent. from the previous year's total of 48,059. Immigrants from other countries during the year totalled 21,634 as against 26,156 in 1920-21, a decrease of 17 per cent.

Closer Check at U.S. Points

Evidence of a closer check on would-be immigrants at United States border points is shown by the records for American immigration. During the last fiscal year 47,898 persons sought admission at United States border points, and of these 18,553 were turned back, a rejection of 39 per cent. In the fiscal year 1920-21, immigration officials refused admission to 20,131 or 30 per cent. of 68,190 persons seeking admission.

Chinese immigration decreased from 2,435 in 1920-21, to 1,746 last year; Japanese immigration decreased from 532 to 471 in the same time, and only 13 Hindus were admitted during the year.

The Farmer

A farmer is an individual who works fifteen hours a day for a living. If the undertaker gets him before he is fifty he don't even get that. He works from five in the morning until noon to pay his taxes and interest; he works all afternoon to pay the hired man and after supper he goes out and works until dark to try and save enough to get his wife a new dress and hat, which she must have every five years, whether she needs them or not.

Some folks farm because they like to and cannot sleep after four o'clock in the morning, others because they have to, and nobody seems to care a cuss about the rest. The farmer wakes up in the morning in springtime amid the beautiful notes of the songbirds, and in the fall he wakes up as the other notes are due.

A farmer raises a big family to help him farm; when they are young they can't help, and when they grow up they go to town to drive a street car or work in a bank.

There are two kinds of farmers, checkbook farmers and grass root or dirt farmers. The former have perfume on their handkerchiefs and the latter on their overalls. One makes his money in town and spends it in the country, the other is trying to save enough in the country to pay what he has already spent in town.

A farmer tried to go through bankruptcy a short time ago and when his attorney told him that it would take \$150 to make the trip he said he couldn't afford it and would have to farm another year.

P.S.—Cheer up. The snow is gone, the sun is shining, the hens are out back of the barn scratching for a few fresh worms and we'll have fresh eggs for breakfast anyway.—The Outlook.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 6, 1922

The Wheat Board

Resolutions concerning a wheat board were passed at the annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company and the annual meeting of the United Grain Growers Limited, both meetings being held during the week ending November 25. The resolution of the former company reads as follows:

Resolved, that the Canadian Council of Agriculture solicit the support of the three prairie provincial governments in an endeavor to secure from the federal government such amendments to the Wheat Board Act, 1922, as in its opinion will make full success of the board possible.

The resolution passed by the meeting of the United Grain Growers Limited read:

Resolved, that we ask the Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba governments to organize a workable wheat board, and if they find they need enabling legislation from the Dominion government that they ask for it.

These two companies represent approximately 58,000 farmers in the three prairie provinces, and the resolutions may be taken as expressing the opinion and desire of the great body of the farmers. It is now proposed that the matter be approached from a different angle to that of last spring, and that the federal legislation follow instead of preceding the provincial legislation. The initiative is to come from the provincial legislatures and not from the federal government.

What it means is that the provincial governments should have a conference to which apparently, according to the Saskatchewan resolution, the Canadian Council of Agriculture would be a party, for the purpose of coming to a common understanding on the question of the character of the legislation required from the provincial legislatures on the one hand and the federal parliament on the other, to give a wheat board the power and authority necessary to ensure working conditions that contain promises of success. The plan followed last spring was first to get federal legislation into which provincial legislation was to fit. It is claimed that the federal legislation was defective in its scope and that provincial legislation could not remedy the defect. It is now proposed that the provinces agree on legislation to be covered by federal legislation, thus turning the method around, and putting the onus on the provinces instead of the federal parliament.

The plan if finally adopted should have the effect of formulating definitely the demands to be made upon the federal government. If the provincial governments will not consent to create a board except upon conditions which they themselves clearly formulate and which they consider to be absolutely necessary to give a chance of success to a wheat board, then it will be impossible to accept less from the federal parliament. The onus of refusing will rest entirely upon the federal government. In this respect the new proposals have the merit of effectively clearing the air.

Two Types of Co-operation

Several years ago, on the instruction of the shareholders, the United Grain Growers Limited entered into the business of handling farm machinery on a considerable scale. At the annual meeting of the company a couple of weeks ago, in Calgary, the shareholders unanimously endorsed the decision of the board of directors to discontinue the farm machinery department of the business. While the operation of this branch of the business has entailed considerable loss, which fortunately the excellent financial standing of the company enabled it to sustain without

serious injury, the experiment has not been without value. The report of the board of directors dealing with this branch of the business contains the following paragraph:

While the losses to the company as a result of entering into this business have been heavy, without doubt much benefit to our shareholders and others has come from the company being in the business, in the lower prices brought about by its competition. It seems pretty clear, however, as a result of our experience, that it is necessary to have the local warehouse and the local stock of repairs to successfully carry on a general machinery business, and if this is to be developed in the future, it can only be through local co-operative organizations, who can have their own warehouses, buy their own requirements, carry their own line of repairs and give the service that is necessary to the successful carrying on of it.

In these few sentences is contained a volume of fundamental truths. While it is undoubtedly correct that shareholders and farmers received advantage from the competition afforded from the company being in the farm machinery business, yet it was a temporary advantage.

The fact that the grain end of the company's business was conducted at a profit and the farm machinery department at a loss is an illustration of what is happening generally throughout Canada in the way of producer and consumer co-operation. The farmers' companies organized for producer co-operation, that is for the marketing of their own farm products, are almost invariably successful, as illustrated by the fruit growers in the Okanagan Valley, B.C., the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, the United Grain Growers Limited, the apple growers in Nova Scotia, the egg producers of Prince Edward Island and the co-operative cheese factories and creameries scattered throughout Canada. On the other hand where the farmers have entered into consumer co-operation, that is the purchase of supplies which they require but have not themselves produced, they have largely met with failure, except in certain commodities which are easily handled in car lots and require no local services. Illustrations of the failures of consumer co-operation are found in the farm machinery department of the United Grain Growers Limited, in the trading department of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, in the retail stores of the United Farmers of Ontario and the United Farmers of the maritime provinces.

Why have the farmers of Canada generally succeeded in producer co-operation and by and large have met with failure or only partial success in consumer co-operation? The answer to this question, and it is worth a great deal to farmers to have the correct answer, is briefly contained in the paragraph we quoted above from the report of the United Grain Growers' directors to their shareholders. In other words it requires an entirely different type of organization to handle consumer co-operation successfully to that which is employed in the operation of producer co-operation. The fundamental principles of consumer co-operation were laid down by the Rochdale pioneers when they laid the foundation of the colossal co-operative system of Great Britain some 80 years ago. Briefly they might be summarized as local management and control, selling only for cash and at competitive prices, one man one vote, payment of patronage dividend after reasonable interest allowed on capital stock and provision for reserve, inculcation of the true co-operative spirit, and last but not least, the unwavering loyalty of the shareholders. Upon these principles the world's greatest consumer co-operative sys-

tem has been built up in Great Britain. The illustrations we have given of the failures or partial failures in Canada have in every case disregarded one or more of these underlying and fundamental principles. In fact it may be said with practical truth that consumer co-operative enterprises carried on without regard to these principles sooner or later meet with failure, while comparatively few failures are recorded where due regard has been given to the principles of the Rochdale pioneers.

The consumer co-operative system has developed but slowly on the North American continent where producer co-operation has grown rapidly, but both producer and consumer co-operation are certain to be the outstanding developments of the next generation. The failures of the present are but warnings and guide posts to the progress and development of the future.

The Kindersley Farm

In a letter published in this week's Open Forum, the secretary of the Kindersley Agricultural Society corrects a misuse of what has become a technical phrase, in an editorial appearing in The Guide of November 15. In the editorial a news item was quoted which stated that a demonstration farm was to be established at Kindersley by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and in the body of the editorial it was, somewhat inadvertently, referred to as an experimental farm, an error which some of our wide-awake readers promptly wrote in to correct.

We are advised by the Federal Department of Agriculture that what it is proposed to establish is an "illustration station," which is neither an experimental farm nor a demonstration farm, as the department uses the terms. To these "illustration stations" the objections voiced by The Guide do not hold. They are cheaper than demonstration farms and for the cost are, in the opinion of many capable judges, more effective than demonstration farms. Forty acres are to be used at Kindersley, and the cost will therefore not be more than that mentioned by our Kindersley correspondent. That is quite a difference to the cost of a demonstration farm, and it is with pleasure that we broadcast the correction.

The Greek Executions

Six ex-cabinet ministers of Greece were executed last week after a court-martial had found them guilty under the military code of conspiring to commit high treason. The ministers were accused of bringing King Constantine back against the wishes of the people, of suppressing all opposition to the restoration and their own government, of maintaining themselves in office by a policy of terrorization and of responsibility for the defeat of the Greek army by the Turks. The charges may be true, for the royalists certainly had the upper hand in Greece, but that is not a good and valid reason for a military court usurping the functions of the civil courts and trying political offenders by the methods and under the rules of a court-martial instead of the civil laws of the country. Suppression of ordinary lawful procedure and the substitution therefor of some form of direct action has become all too common almost everywhere during the last few years, and it indicates the extent to which the moral and social voluntary discipline which underlies all orderly society has been relaxed by the evil effects of the war.

The difference between the arbitrary procedure of the Greek militarists, the Russian Bolsheviks, and the Italian Fascisti is merely one of degree and not of kind, and there is perhaps less excuse for the Greeks and Italians than for the Russians, for the former have democratic institutions giving the people power through the ballot box, whereas the latter had not.

The Greek ministers have in fact been executed because of their political ideas and policies. The army and the country are smarting under the results of the Turkish adventure, and they have made the ministers the scapegoats. Perhaps the blame really was theirs, but the fact remains that they were put where they were by the Greek people, and it is a fundamental principle of democracy that the people must share responsibility with those whom they choose as their representatives. Lloyd George was charged in violent language with attempting to plunge his country into another war, but the British people did not settle their differences with their premier by either revolution or court-martial. The plain truth is the Greeks rushed into the war with Turkey with enthusiasm. They welcomed the adventure in imperialism, and it would have been taken had Venizelos been in the place of Gounaris. The execution of the ministers, two of them ex-premiers, was therefore nothing more than an act of assassination, and that is apparently the view taken of it by the British government in the withdrawal of the British ambassador to Greece.

Tariff Reform League Dies

The British Tariff Reform League has just passed away in poverty and neglect. Its demise was announced through the press by Prof. Hewins and Lord Gisborough, who state that, "It has been found impossible, under existing conditions of trade and taxation, to obtain funds sufficient to carry on

the league's work effectively." However, they "point with pride," as the politicians say, to the adoption of the principles advocated by the league in the Safeguarding of Industries Act, Lord Gisborough having apparently forgotten that in March last he moved a resolution at a conference of business men in London declaring that the Safeguarding of Industries Act "embodies a shortsighted and suicidal policy" and should be immediately revised, a resolution that was "passed unanimously."

The league affectionately bequeaths to the Empire Development Union the job of getting embodied in legislation the recommendations of the Imperial conferences of 1917-1918, which Prof. Hewins seems to believe committed both Great Britain and the Dominions to the establishment of Imperial preference. The fact is that Australia was definitely excluded from the recommendations, and Sir Robert Borden informed the Canadian House of Commons on May 18, 1917, that the resolution of the conference of that year did not involve or imply any change whatsoever in the fiscal policy of the United Kingdom. What the resolution said was:

Each part of the Empire having due regard to the interests of our Allies shall give specially favorable treatment and facilities to the produce and manufactures of other parts of the Empire.

Sir Robert Borden said that the resolution meant that "we can within this Empire establish better and cheaper facilities of communication than we have enjoyed up to the present time." This interpretation of the resolution makes it plain that the protectionists of Great Britain have no warrant for the assumption that the Dominions are party to a policy looking to a change in British fiscal policy. The Dominions maintain freedom to frame their own fiscal policies and are not seeking to infringe upon a similar liberty for Great Britain.

Editorial Notes

We have frequent enquiries from readers asking, "Why is The Guide thinner than it used to be?" The reason is that conditions which we are all familiar with have greatly reduced the buying power of The Guide readers on these western farms. As a consequence our readers are not purchasing as much as they did two years ago and business firms are not advertising their goods as widely as at that time. The volume of advertising regulates the size of every farm paper, and the amount of advertising is a fairly good barometer of general business conditions. When conditions improve on the farm the volume of advertising will increase and The Guide will become thicker. In other words, the thickness of The Guide is regulated by the prosperity or otherwise of its readers. The Guide is now the only farm paper in this country published weekly. If we were to publish fortnightly The Guide would become considerably thicker, and if monthly still thicker. We believe, however, that the service rendered by The Guide is more valuable by publishing weekly.

It is reported that a number of farmers who left Northern Saskatchewan for Mexico early in the fall have already found that they made an error and some of them have returned to Saskatchewan. While conditions here are hard, very hard, it is nevertheless true that agriculture is suffering just as severely, and in most countries more severely than in Western Canada.

The government of Greece is in the money market looking for a loan of \$10,000,000 with which to buy food to feed hundreds of thousands who are starving in the country. Greece spends all her money on fighting in support of imperialistic adventures in Asia Minor and then expects the world to feed the people whose substance she has squandered.



Somebody else once demanded his pound of flesh-----

Leave It To Sylvia

By Mildred Hudson Ammons

OLD John Maclean's ranch was the finest on Big Plains; even his enemies said so. His wheat yielded more to the acre, his dry-farming was always successful, and his corrals were the finest stocked ones in the county. And in that county of big ranches and big crops and big herds, such a statement meant something.

But old John was getting to the point where he could no longer manage all his holdings. Age was telling on the pioneer and the time had come when he would rather rest after a morning's work than tackle a long, hot afternoon of activity. In short, old John needed a helper, somebody young and enthusiastic, who could step into his shoes and love the routine of the place as he loved it.

People said it was a good thing for old John that he had Donald. James and Gordon lay asleep in France, but Donald, the youngest, had come home unscathed, to be the foreman of the Blue Thistle Ranch.

Now Donald himself had spoiled the whole plan. There was a girl, a slip of a lass, in the city. She was the jewel of his heart and the sunshine of his whole world, and her he would have. He was as strong-headed as his father, and though he loved the sagebrush lands with all the strength of his big body, he loved Sylvia more, and would move the universe to get her.

But Old John would have none of her. "You can't manage the place and humor a woman," he cried. "She'll be like all the rest of her kind—wantin' to live in the city and spend a year's profit on clothes. What sort of a farmer's wife would she make, now? And how long would she stand the loneliness and heat and ugliness of it all?"

When Donald turned to his mother, for once he got no sympathy. "We have never before asked of you, my boy," she said. "Always we have given and you have had what you wished. Now your father needs you, and you are all he has to depend on. Postpone this talk of marrying for a few years; you will be glad of it then."

For a while, the boy sought wildly for a plan that would reconcile the two factions, but without success. Then he settled sullenly into the harness of labor his father so willingly gave over to him. Had it not been for Sylvia, he would have joyed in the new responsibility and the knowledge that some day these golden acres would be his. Each morning as he went out to the corrals, he felt that lust of soil possession that is part of the being of every true agriculturist. The dry, grassless fields were rich with the prophesy of coming grain; the purple-mantled hills offered their ranges to the fat bands of sheep and cattle; this tawny country spread out beneath a bending sky was his heritage and he responded to every promise it offered him.

At night he sat on the worn doorstep, smoking his pipe and listening to the coyotes, yapping in dim and distant canyons. Then the evening winds came up and the warm darkness was heavy with juniper and sage. And still there was upon him the call of the fresh-turned furrow and the magic lure of the land.

But night or morning, it was the thought of Sylvia that lingered with him and haunted and mocked him—Sylvia of the bobby curls and wide grey eyes, so little, so alone.

The vision of her made him bitter, and at times, almost mad.

Old John, seeing this, hit on a plan.

"Twill end the matter once and for all," he told his wife. "We'll ask the lass for a bit of a visit, and once he sees how the life of a Central Oregon ranch strikes her, the whole nonsense will be done for. 'Tis well for us he loves the Blue Thistle as he does."

His wife, with some misgivings, agreed. The girls of today were not like those of her youth, and she hesitated to open her home to a slangy, "flapper" person who would utterly upset the equanimity of her household. Moreover, she hated to disillusion her

son, for it was very evident he was quite attached to this Sylvia.

Nevertheless, she sent the invitation and in due time received a note of acceptance. Donald was walking on clouds these days, filled with a happy conviction that Sylvia would somehow or other set things right.

Was she not the most enterprising and energetic clerk in the department store where she spent her days? Was she not a shrewd, though happy-hearted laborer in the big town? Whereas, his parents had her pictured as idle, extravagant, thoughtless. Anyway, leave it to Sylvia, he decided.

Sylvia came. It was late when Donald drove her home from the station, and after the long day's ride on the dusty train, she was glad to go straight to her room. So the elder Macleans got but a glimpse of their unwelcome guest that night. Not that they weren't anxious enough about her. Secretly, old John was intensely curious to know just what kind of a lass his son had picked out, and his wife, being a woman, was certainly not far behind.

Next morning, as usual, the twelve men who comprised the "help," trooped in for breakfast. Mrs. Maclean dished up the meal and Donald brought the chairs to the table.

"I suppose the young lady will be sleeping late this morning," said his mother, brushing back the hair from her flushed face. "City folks aren't in the habit of rising at five."

Just then a merry voice answered from the doorway, "Yes, indeed, we are. Did you think I'd want to miss the best part of the day?"

The older woman nearly dropped the platter of bacon she held. Then, as her eyes fell on the small, pink-tinged figure, a slow smile spread over her features. She was "that flabbergasted" she said later that she hadn't a word to say.

"Go get Miss—"

"Just Sylvia, please," said that young person. "And if you're telling him to get me a chair, why, don't do it. I want to help you, for I just know you are going to eat alone, after the men are gone, and I'd lots rather keep you company."

In spite of all Donald's mother could do, Sylvia carried her point, and later, when Donald had reluctantly followed the hands out to the fields, the two women sat down together for one of those table chats so dear to the feminine heart.

It was the planting time of the year and the summer heat had come early. It might have been July instead of April, for the canyon lilies were abloom and rock wrens sang everywhere. Just how wonderful Sylvia found this visit, not even Donald knew; for the girl was simply starved for the ozone of the outdoors. The Indians passing by on their way to the reservation, the horses galloping with the wind in the big pastures, the distant roar of the Deshutes River, she thrilled to them all. And they put new life into her. She expanded like a flower in the sunshine.

But she hadn't been at the Blue Thistle two days before she knew exactly what her position there was. O, they made her welcome enough, but she hadn't been raised in the city for nothing, and she had the whole situation in her hands in a twinkling. It made her sober for a while, but very shortly the old sparkle came back to the wide grey eyes, and she squared her shoulders as though the load on them was neither heavy nor impossible.

Old John soon saw his plan was like to go awry. The loneliness of the place was a joy to this girl, used as she was to the throbbing, never-ending confusion of the city; indeed, to every person on the ranch, she it was who made things less lonely. The work—why, Sylvia was used to hard work, work that was monotonous and foot-tiring, and smothered with the heavy, lifeless air of a crowded de-

partment store. In the long farmhouse of the Blue Thistle, she churned and swept and washed long rows of milk pans. Mrs. Maclean had never before had her afternoons free, now she often found time for reading, or for a neglected bit of sewing. She loved the girl for it.

Old John, too, was warming to the newcomer, but old John came from the most barren part of Scotland, and never by so much as a word, unbent his cranky, stubborn spirit.

"When her month is up," he told his wife, "we'll not bid her stay longer. A new broom sweeps clean. I misdoubt me not, she's already figurin' how much Donald'll come into."

Mrs. Maclean made no answer. She knew her husband and bided her time—leaving it to Sylvia.

As for Donald, the air was sweeter, the sky bluer, and the sloping acres a thousand times more beautiful since his girl had come. He harrowed and seeded and built drift fences with more vim and vigor than he had known since war had rung its iron bells.

One morning he came into the kitchen where Sylvia, white arms bare to the shoulder, kneaded her pan of bread dough.

"Gee, Sylvia," he exclaimed, slipping his arm about her, "you can't think how much nicer things are since you're here; the whole ranch seems different. O, but I'm the lucky lad to have you for my own!"

"And your father?" Sylvia queried, mischievously.

Donald grew grave in an instant. His father's attitude was something they had never discussed.

"Never you mind father, Sweetness," he answered tenderly. "It's just you and me, and we'll stick through thick and thin. Father's a bit cranky, but he means well. And everything is bound to come out all right."

She smilingly shook her head and he went back to his work, troubled but happy, nevertheless.

That afternoon, as Sylvia and Mrs. Maclean sat in the quiet living-room, the girl suddenly said, "That sewing machine is just begging for work. Haven't you anything to sew? Really, I'm pretty good at sewing."

The older woman looked about her thoughtfully. "These curtains are awful," she said. "They've been used for years and I do need new ones. It isn't the money, either; I simply haven't had time to make more."

"Oh!" cried Sylvia, "do let me make them. I know just what would look nice in these rooms—lovely, little rose-sprigged cretonne ones with ruffly white between. Oh, I'm wild to begin! Won't it make a world of difference in this house?"

If you have ever been in a Central Oregon ranch house, you will appreciate Sylvia's enthusiasm. The bare frame buildings, for the most part uncurtained, are as drab and grey as the sagebrush about them. One can hardly look at their bleak unattractiveness, both inside and out, and feel

the romance that the country deserves. This particular dwelling was more comfortable than most, but when Sylvia finished with its windows, it fairly glowed. A curtain is a cheerful and gladsome thing. It gives intelligence and warmth to a house. That weather-beaten house in the heart of the wheat lands became a friend to the long white roads that crept by it; and a nicer place to live in for those who called it home.

The farm hands gave the innovation their keenest approval: Even old John, while scolding "vanity and woman's folly," glanced at the fluttering lengths again and yet again.

Nor was that all which came from Sylvia's nimble fingers. Before the old sewing machine had ceased to hum, Mrs. Maclean was arrayed in new house dresses, the radiance of whose lavender and rose and blue hues made the woman gasp, but she wore them just the same, and was as pleased as any schoolgirl when Donald said, "Gee, Mother, you look like my big sister."

It was after this episode that the woman told a neighbor, "I never had any girls of my own, but I think they're more companionable than boys. You'd be surprised how much company Sylvia is. I declare, I don't see how I'm ever to get along without her now."

So each day Sylvia crept closer into the hearts at the Blue Thistle. And everyone was pleased to acknowledge the fact, but old John. It was a bitter blow to him that even his dogs would leave him for her. He grudgingly admitted that she was a good worker; and it was apparent to the most casual observer that to Sylvia, the ranch was a bit of heaven transplanted to the dry lands. But old John was a stubborn fighter and he still contended that Donald was better off single, and a city lass no fit mate for him.

Now three weeks had flown by, three golden weeks for the girl. One more and her visit would be over. Donald had decided that if she must go, he would go back to the city with her. But of that he said nothing. You see, he was still leaving it to Sylvia.

His mother viewed the coming departure with panic. She was confronted with a loneliness that before the advent of Sylvia had never existed.

On a warm evening when May was creeping up over Big Plains, old John came stamping into the kitchen, choking with wrath. He was mumbling big Scotch oaths so terrible that they were quite lost in his beard.

"Now, John," said Mrs. Maclean, "sit you down and tell us what's the matter. There's no sense in getting so angry. You'll have a stroke one of these days."

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Mrs. Maclean opened the door and there stood Jo Searies.

News from the Organizations

ALBERTA

East and West Calgary Convent'n

The following resolution was passed by unanimous vote at the joint annual convention of the U.F.A. Federal Constituency Associations of East and West Calgary:

"Whereas, the U.F.A. decided, four years ago, to undertake political activities as an organization, and,

"Whereas, during the time since that decision was made it has been fully demonstrated that political activities can be carried on in a systematic and entirely democratic way by the people themselves controlling political machinery, instead of this machinery being controlled autocratically by politicians, as it has been controlled under the political party system, and,

"Whereas, organized farmers of other provinces are also engaged in political activities, and, as a result of the political activities of various provincial farm organizations of Canada, there have been some 65 legislative members elected to the federal House of Commons, and,

"Whereas, under strict democratic procedure, based on true democratic principles, the sole function of legislative members is to deal with legislative affairs, while the people themselves carry on the political organization necessary to the selection and election of members, and,

"Whereas, the farmer group has been commonly spoken of as a political party, and some of the legislative members are agitating for the formation, by themselves, of a central political organization, presumably to exercise some kind of autocratic control over the democratic machinery now being operated by the people, and,

"Whereas, our U.F.A. members have stood solidly against this attempt on the part of legislative members to revert to political autocracy; now therefore be it

"Resolved that this convention heartily endorse the actions of the U.F.A. federal members in adhering to true democratic principles, by confining their efforts to legislative activities, and we urge them so to continue, and be it further

"Resolved that, should any part of the group of farmer legislative representatives decide to organize a central committee to exercise any control over the political activities of the electorate, it is the firm belief of this convention that it would be a violation of the democratic principles on which the U.F.A. political movement is founded for any legislative member of the U.F.A. to endorse or recognize the authority of such a committee, and be it further

"Resolved, that we urge our elected members to continue to give their undivided attention to their legislative duties, recognizing at all times that their duties are connected with legislation and not with the operation of political machinery, and that their efforts should be devoted entirely to securing just and democratic legislation, and that they should give and secure all co-operation possible to this end, and be it further

"Resolved that we endorse the action of the Winnipeg conference in creating a parliamentary committee composed of a chairman elected by the conference, and one or more committee-men elected by and answerable to each provincial unit, this committee to function only in a legislative capacity."

J. T. Shaw, M.P., was questioned on the subject of the Winnipeg conference, particularly with reference to the matter of fusion, and declared that definite

U.F.A. Convention

It has been decided by the Board of Directors to hold the annual convention of the U.F.A. in Calgary, from January 16 to 19 next. The change from Edmonton to Calgary has been made in view of the financial position of the organization.

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Megginbottom, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

and prolonged efforts had undoubtedly been made at least to explore the possibilities of fusion with the Liberal party.

This end was not accomplished, primarily owing to the fact that the constituents of members bombarded them with resolutions opposing fusion, and that it was realized that it would be impossible to complete the plan proposed. He believed that elected members should concern themselves not with the building of political machinery but with the study of economic and legislative problems.

The convention also carried a resolution calling for the establishment of a wheat board to handle the 1923 crop, and to continue in operation until such time as a voluntary pool be established. The convention urged that conferences should be held between the U.F.A. and Labor organizations in the various federal constituencies with a view to co-operation at the next federal elections. It was pointed out that this co-operation was efficiently carried out in 1921, in East and West Calgary, each group strictly retaining its identity as a group.

The convention by resolution called for the institution at the next session of parliament of a searching public parliamentary enquiry into the basis, function, and control of financial credit, and the relation of credit to the problems of production and distribution. The resolution asked that whatever amendments may be made to the Bank Act next session, the act shall be subject to further revision at the following annual session in the light of information obtained.

Another resolution proposed the establishment of a Dominion Government Bank, and also one for each provincial government. Another expressed the opinion that a pool to handle meat products is even more necessary than a wheat board, while another suggested an economic conference for the purpose of bringing about co-operation between capital and labor.

H. E. G. H. Scholefield was chairman of the convention.

MANITOBA

Tremaine Backs Crerar

"Resolved that we, the members of the Tremaine local of the United Farmers of Manitoba, while accepting and realizing the conditions which led to the resignation of the Hon. T. A. Crerar, as the leader of the Progressive party, strongly urge him to retain his seat as private member for our constituency of Marquette."

Marquette District Convention

The annual convention of the United Farmers of Marquette was held in the town hall, Shoal Lake, on November 17, 1922.

G. M. Shaw, of Binsearth, was chosen convention secretary. T. D. Taylor, of Minnedosa, and D. Black, of Oakburn, were appointed auditors.

The resolutions committee was composed of C. S. Stevenson, Mark Madill and Miss Cameron.

Mrs. Jahrig, U.F.W.M. district director, gave a very comprehensive report of the work done during the past year, also indicating what may be done in the future with a little co-operative effort.

The secretary gave his report which showed receipts for the year of \$458 and expenditures of \$407.10.

Seventeen locals made no report since last annual meeting.

The following officers were elected for 1923: U.F.M. director, C. S. Stevenson, Shoal Lake; U.F.W.M. director, Mrs. J. S. Jahrig, Rapid City; president, W. Grayston, Newdale; vice-president, G. M. Shaw, Binsearth; secretary, Fred Williamson, Strathclair; directors, J. M. McCrindle, Foxwarren; J. W. Ewbank, Birtle; C. A. Haralson, Erick-

son; J. Bain, Roblin; Miss C. Cameron, Shoal Lake.

The secretary of the Marquette political committee gave a report of the work done by it during the federal election, also the financial report which was adopted.

In the evening Rev. Mr. McCormack, of Arden, gave a very interesting address on the temperance situation.

The following resolutions were passed: Letter of Sympathy—"That a letter of condolence be sent to Mrs. Elliott and family expressing our sympathy in their recent bereavement."

Membership Fee—"That the membership fee be changed to \$1.00, allocated as follows: 50 cents to Central, 25 cents to district, 25 cents to local."

The Hon. T. A. Crerar—"We the delegates to the annual convention of the Marquette district of the U.F.M., hereby record our appreciation of the valuable services of the Hon. T. A. Crerar while leader of the Progressive party, and we sincerely regret his retirement from the leadership of the party, and take this opportunity to assure him of our continued confidence and support."

Hudson Bay Railway—"Whereas, the government has already expended vast sums of money (to be exact \$20,000,000) in the construction of the Hudson Bay Railway,

"And, whereas, it is estimated that this railroad could be completed to Hudson Bay for approximately \$5,000,000,

"And, whereas, it is estimated that Canada's share in the St. Lawrence Deep Waterway scheme would amount to approximately \$125,000,000;

"Therefore be it resolved, that the greatest pressure be brought to bear on the present government to complete the Hudson Bay Railway before entering upon the St. Lawrence Deep Waterway project."

Wheat Grading—"We wish to emphatically protest against the low grading of our wheat. We feel that owing to the abundance of our crop we are not receiving the grade our wheat is entitled to."

Farm Help—"That the U.F.M. should again take up the work of securing suitable farm help from the Old Country, and thus encourage the bringing in of desirable emigrants."

Coasting Laws—"That this convention strongly censures the federal government for neglecting to suspend the coasting laws in the handling of this year's crop."

Co-operative Buying—"Whereas, co-operative buying has been somewhat restricted, owing to a great number of locals having been organized in the smaller towns and rural districts, thus making it difficult for one local to dispose of a whole car lot of certain commodities such as flour, apples, etc.;

"Therefore be it resolved that these locals, where conveniently located, should unite in ordering such commodities, thus encouraging co-operative buying among themselves."

Salary for U.F.W.M. President—"Whereas the president of the United Farm Women of Manitoba has rendered very valuable services to the movement in the past, and has not received any remuneration for such services, and,

"Whereas, the president of the United Farmers of Manitoba does receive a salary, we recommend that the same consideration be extended to the president of the United Farm Women."

The Work of the Progressives—"That this convention hereby expresses its appreciation of the work accomplished by the members of the Progressive party during the last session of the House of Commons, particularly in connection with the reduction in the freight rates on certain commodities."

It is practically certain that Rev. Hugh Dobson will be available for the temperance rally on January 9.

SASKATCHEWAN

Waniska for Progress

W. H. Kaufman, secretary of the Waniska G.G.A., in forwarding a list of paid-up members for 1922, says: "We have also been trying to form a Woman's Section, but haven't had very good success as yet. . . but think we will be able to do better for next year, as a lot of them seem to think that it isn't worth while to join for the rest of the year."

The local is contemplating starting a co-operative store, and is also taking up educative work and community singing. With all this activity more should be heard from Waniska in the next few months.

Fanford Still Thriving

Thos. Carter, secretary of the Fanford local of the S.G.G.A., reports that his local is still thriving, and taking great interest in all matters affecting the life of the Dominion.

At the regular meeting of the local on November 11, the reeve of the municipality, and a candidate for the position for next year, were present, together with the secretary and two councillors, when many municipal matters were under discussion.

Flat Rate for Education

The following resolution was adopted, with a request that it be placed on the agenda for the annual convention, viz.: "That this meeting is strongly of the opinion that legislation should be passed by the provincial government, giving each rural municipality power to hold a referendum as to the advisability of having a flat rate of taxation for educational purposes, throughout the municipality, and that if a majority of the ratepayers in any municipality vote in favor of this system it shall be legal for the council of that municipality to put it in force."

Annual Dues

Quite a number of locals are now sending in fees to the Central office so as to be sure of their standing before the annual convention. Among those recently received are Drinkwater, which has just added 23 names to its membership; Dollard, which sends \$12, Crocus Hill, with a payment of \$25, and a number of others which have paid lesser amounts. These are a kind of "advance guard," of the large number of other locals which will be paying up their fees between now and the end of the year.

We would remind local secretaries that the convention takes place at an earlier date than usual—January 26, and therefore it is essential that all fees for 1922 should be paid in as early as possible in order to secure representation.

Some Wide-awake Locals

Charles Hailstone, secretary of the Ceylon local of the S.G.G.A., shot in to the Central office a few days ago a phone message for 100 membership buttons, which were immediately forwarded. This is the measure of success he expects from the membership campaign.

Constance local is more modest, but still expects an increase of at least 25 members. In asking for that number of membership cards, the secretary, Frank Bond, says, "we held a meeting last night with the district organizer and appointed four canvassers to canvass for memberships." Viceroy sends for 100 membership cards and supplies, and Cleland, of Rosetown 50.

Is Local Wheat Pool Possible?

This question has been asked among the farmers of Kindersley district. Accordingly they have asked Central for details of plans under which any wheat pool may be operated with a fair degree of success. The writer says, "It has been suggested that a local pool of one or two hundred farmers could be operated to give all an average price that would not work a hardship on any"; so they wish to find out. A supply of literature dealing with the wheat pool question has been forwarded.

The Grasshopper Army

How It Came to Invade Western Canada---Our Strongest Allies, the Natural Enemies of the Hopper---By Prof. E. H. Strickland

THE several species of grasshoppers, which have overrun a wide territory of the Canadian prairie during the past few years, are all natives of this part of the Dominion. They lived on the unbroken prairie long before man transformed it to grainfields.

Under normal conditions all of these species are present in moderate numbers from year to year, and they neither increase nor decrease markedly in abundance. They are, however, capable of extremely rapid multiplication, since the females each lay an average of about 50 eggs. Were all of the eggs laid by a single female to hatch in the following spring and the resulting grasshoppers to mature, they would lay some 1,250 eggs in the fall. This number would increase, under similar conditions, to over 30,000 and to three quarters of a million in the second and third years respectively.

From this it will be readily seen that grasshoppers must suffer an enormous annual mortality in order to prevent outbreaks, such as the one we are now experiencing. It is at once obvious that if they are to remain in approximately the same numbers from year to year the family of any one pair of parents must be reduced to two before they mature and again reproduce. Since the female lays 50 eggs, it is essential therefore that an average of 48 (or 96 per cent.) of these, or the resulting grasshoppers, perish annually before maturity, or an outbreak is inevitable.

In normal seasons this mortality is maintained through the agency of several different factors.

Climatic conditions on the prairie are rarely such that they have a direct bearing upon the control of this insect, which is admirably adapted to resist the exigencies of our somewhat rigorous climate.

Prairie birds destroy a per centage of the eggs, and active stages, and their regulative effect is undoubtedly marked when grasshoppers are somewhat scarce, though they fail to cause an appreciable reduction in times of widespread outbreaks.

Various fungoid and bacterial diseases destroy a few of the pest annually, but they never have been, neither can they become, very prevalent on the prairie.

The combined effect of these factors does not, in all probability, reduce the grasshoppers by more than 25 per cent. under normal conditions. They are entirely inadequate to prevent an outbreak and are far less able to terminate one.

The role of destroying the remaining 71 per cent., which is essential that equilibrium be maintained, is assumed by various other insects and mites which live entirely at the expense of the grasshoppers. These we term its "parasites."

Cause of Grasshopper Outbreaks

There are doubtless many obscure conditions that allow grasshoppers, which normally are present in small numbers from year to year, suddenly to increase to outbreak proportions. One, however, stands out with marked prominence, namely, that by some means the grasshoppers have avoided the decimation of their numbers by parasites.

A glance at the map, that shows the progress of the outbreak since 1919 in the affected provinces, indicates how this has come about. In order to understand it, however, we must first consider the distribution of grasshoppers on the prairie prior to the outbreak.

Throughout the level and somewhat dry prairie grasshoppers were scatteringly present, and in consequence their parasites were present also, though in very small numbers. They were just sufficiently numerous to hold in check the natural increase of these plains-inhabiting grasshoppers.

In the foothills of the Rockies, and

also in the river bottoms that traverse the prairie, the growth of grass is more luxuriant and green than elsewhere. Here, in normal years, the grasshoppers are more numerous than they are on the plains, and here also, in consequence, their parasites are more abundant.

Beginning of the Exodus

The summer of 1918 was unusually dry through a large area in the south of the prairie provinces, and much of the grass in these river bottoms dried out for the first time in many years. The grasshoppers that inhabited these areas were thus deprived of their normal food. In order to avoid starvation they migrated to neighboring grain fields

where they fed, and later laid their eggs. Had their parasites been endowed with a similar instinct for migration, which would have resulted in their moving out on to the plains with the grasshoppers, all would have been well. They could have held them in check in their new quarters as readily as they did in the river bottoms. This, however, was not the case, and the plains received a large influx of grasshoppers, whereas their parasites remained in the river bottoms, and the majority of them "died without issue" since their host had almost disappeared.

The additional number of grasshoppers that assembled on the prairie in the neighborhood of the rivers attracted no attention in 1918. The migrants were insufficiently numerous to cause appreciable damage. There were, however, only sufficient parasites in these areas to hold in check the natural increase of the grasshoppers which normally inhabited them. This meant that the new arrivals could increase practically without interference. We have already seen what are the possibilities under such conditions.

Restoring Nature's Balance

It is generally recognized that the dry seasons caused the grasshopper outbreak, but what is not understood is that wet seasons cannot as rapidly undo the damage. Drought brought about the migrations that separated the grasshoppers from their parasites, thus allowing an abnormal increase of the former. Wet seasons will not drive them back to the river bottoms, and even were they to do so the controlling parasites would not be there, since, with the absence of their host, they have largely disappeared.

The outbreak is, however, temporary. The balance is being restored and each season will see a marked decrease in the infestation of areas that have suffered most during the past two years, though more recently infested territory may have to pass through a similar experience.

The parasites, as well as the grasshoppers, are capable of very rapid increase. Throughout the infested territory the small numbers of parasites that are already present have been favored by the sudden increase of their host, and are multiplying at an even greater rate than they. For the first two years of an outbreak they are so greatly outnumbered by their host that they make very little impression, but during the next few years they gain an ascendancy in numbers which enables them not only to prevent the grasshoppers increasing but finally reduces them to even smaller than normal numbers. The

outbreak is then definitely terminated.

The control measures that are now employed, such as poisoning and burning the young hoppers, destroy practically no parasites. While our efforts are directed principally towards saving the crops immediately endangered, they are also hastening the day when the parasites will outnumber the grasshoppers. Reinfestations with other species, or from districts in which control measures have not been energetically prosecuted, may delay the final subjection of the pest of these parasites, but this subjection is inevitable and it has already progressed to such an extent in many districts that control measures will in future be unnecessary.

The parasites of grasshoppers belong to several different orders of insects. It would be difficult to say which are of the greatest importance. In certain districts one may predominate, whereas elsewhere others are far more abundant. We will discuss them in what appears to be their order of importance in the districts of Alberta with which we are familiar.

Bee-flies

From early in the summer till well into the fall a swarm of many different species of insects visit prairie flowers in order to feed on the nectar. During the past few years a fly that is hardly larger than a house-fly, but which is so densely clothed with long yellow hair that it appears to be almost twice this size, has been very prominent among these visitors. This is the bee-fly, and each one that we see poised on remarkably slender legs while it thrusts its long tongue into the flowers is a witness to the destruction of about 25 grasshoppers and the promise of a far greater destruction than this during the following year.

On bright, warm days in August and September, when the prospective mother grasshopper has deposited her packets of eggs in the hard, dry soil, the bee-flies forsake the flowers where they have fed all summer. They, too, feel the urge of motherhood, and an instinct drives them to the apparently unpromising strips of sod or stubble where the grasshoppers have placed their eggs.

We see them darting rapidly over the "breeding ground"; occasionally they alight and rub the tip of their body into the soil. They do not always do so immediately over the egg-packet of the grasshoppers, but usually where they are numerous. We believe that they are laying eggs, but their eggs are so minute that we have failed to locate them in the soil. A week or two later, however, if we dig up a number of the grasshopper egg-packets we find in many of them a small and very much wrinkled white grub.

By the following spring the grub has grown to a considerable size and has devoured all of the 25 eggs. It may now turn into a pupa, from which, during July, a fly will hatch, or it may remain unchanged in the soil throughout the year and transform into a fly during the second summer.

The bee-fly is widely distributed throughout the grasshopper-infested territory of Alberta. In the spring of 1920 we were unable to find the larvae very frequently, but this year have

found some districts in which they have destroyed over half of the eggs.

The Flesh-fly

From the time when the grasshoppers hatch till they are flying, they are not subjected to a great mortality from insect enemies. Just as soon as they fly, however, they expose themselves to the attacks of a most destructive parasite.

If a grasshopper breeding ground be watched on a sunny day early in August a number of flies that closely resemble house-flies will be seen among the numerous grasshoppers assembled there. These "flesh-flies" (so named because the maggots of many of their relatives feed on flesh) sit around on the soil and rarely move till a grasshopper flies directly over them. Then they dart up and deposit a live maggot at the base of one of the outstretched wings. The maggot bores its way into the grasshopper, and, living inside it, finally causes its death. This maggot then leaves the dead grasshopper, burrows into the ground, and in a few days' time emerges as a fly.

Occasionally a large number of dead grasshoppers are found in places that have not been poisoned. If some of these are examined several will be found to contain one or more maggots, or to be almost empty, which indicates that maggots have eaten out their body contents and have already entered the soil. Unfortunately, as the presence of a number of maggots in a single dead grasshopper suggests, flesh-flies will deposit maggots in grasshoppers that are already dead. This is rather a waste of good maggots. We find, however, that even when a grasshopper has been killed with poisoned bait, any maggots that are in it will not be killed also, but will mature and produce flies. Our poisoning flying grasshoppers, therefore, does not materially reduce the numbers of this parasite.

Flesh-flies are increasing with great rapidity in the areas that are most heavily infested with grasshoppers. They, however, have their limitations, for they have several generations in a year, and the first flight of flies appears about the end of April. If they are to reproduce their kind they must find flying grasshoppers on which to place their maggots at this season. Usually in April there are a number of red-winged grasshoppers that have passed the winter either partially or fully grown. It is on these that the early flesh-flies place their maggots. During the past few summers the flies have increased to such an extent that they have nearly exterminated these red-winged grasshoppers, and as a result they are holding in check their own numbers, since the majority of this first flight of flies cannot locate grasshoppers on which to place their maggots.

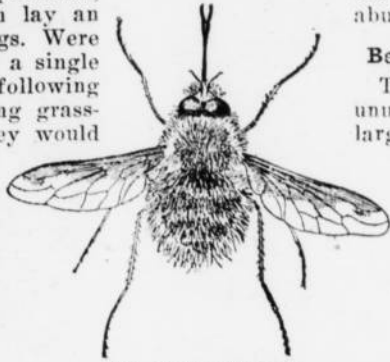
The Red Mite

If a number of grasshoppers, particularly of the lesser migratory and the two-striped, are captured when they are half to full grown, some will be found

with a tiny bright red creature attached to them. On full grown grasshoppers they are found most frequently under the wings. These "mites" somewhat resemble spiders and are more closely related to them than they are to insects. Though they have pierced the shell of the grasshopper and are feeding upon its blood they

do not appear to do any appreciable damage. When they have absorbed all the food that they require for the time being they drop to the ground. This occurs at about the middle of July. By the beginning of August they are

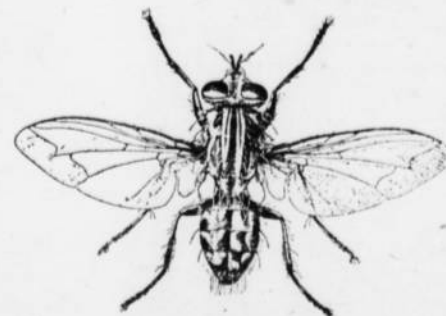
Continued on Page 23



One of the Bee-flies
Actual size slightly larger than house-fly.



A Ground Beetle
A useful grasshopper enemy about 1/2 of an inch long.



The Flesh-fly

Easily mistaken for house-fly on account of similarity of size and appearance.



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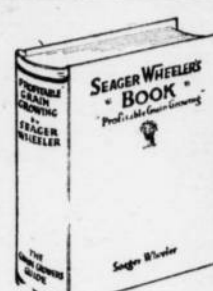
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THE COUNTRY HOME-MAKER

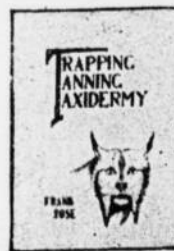
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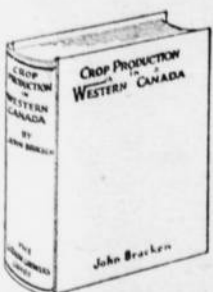


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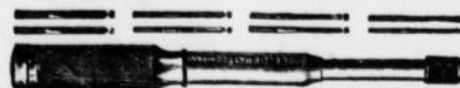
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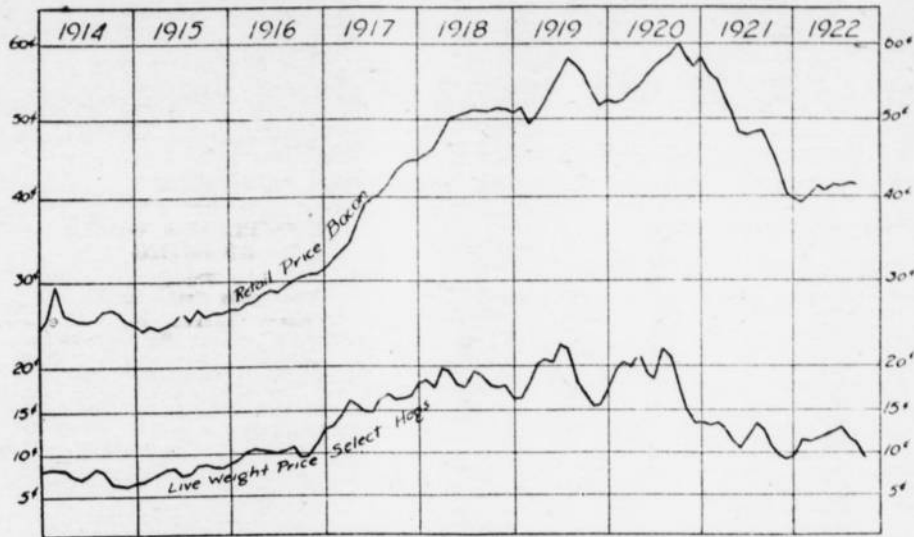
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Who Gets It and Why?



A comparison of bacon and liveweight hog prices. While hogs are nearly back to pre-war level, the spread between the raw and finished product is nearly double the average pre-war spread.

HOG farmers should be very much interested in any inefficiency in the handling of hog products. They should know whether the packers are doing as cheap

a job of hog slaughtering as before the war, whether packing house wages and profits are unduly high, whether the retail butchers are charging too much for their services, etc., etc. In a word, the farmer wants to know how many people are making a living off his product and if they can do the work more cheaply.

The Breeders' Gazette, which has always represented the packer and the farmer as blood brothers eating out of the plate filled with the proceeds of a common industry, has had some very outspoken articles recently, in which the blame is unreservedly laid at the door of the retailer. The Gazette makes the retail butcher the goat. He is not equal to the job, he is too lax with credit and there are too many of him according to the Gazette, none of which allegations is The Guide in a position to disprove.

Without attempting to allocate the blame, however, it is fairly evident that the meat trade has not accommodated itself to the shrunken purse of the Canadian public in the way that the meat producer has been obliged to do. Since 1900 the Department of Labor has been collecting retail prices in 60 Canadian cities. These prices are listed regularly in the Labor Gazette. From this source we have obtained the information for the upper line in the accompanying chart. The lower line represents the live-weight price of selects on the Winnipeg yards.

From the following table it may be seen that live hog prices and bacon prices for the five years previous to the commencement of hostilities remained fairly constant, which means that the profits of the meat trade were fairly uniform. In that time the live-weight price of hogs averaged 34 per cent. of the price of bacon; never less than 32.3 per cent.; never higher than 35.8 per cent.

| | Retail price | Live weight price | Spread |
|------|--------------|-------------------|--------|
| Jan. | c. | c. | c. |
| 1910 | 24.5 | 8.33 | 16.2 |
| 1911 | 23.8 | 8.02 | 15.8 |
| 1912 | 22.5 | 8.05 | 14.5 |
| 1913 | 24.7 | 8.20 | 16.5 |
| 1914 | 24.8 | 8.02 | 16.8 |
| 1915 | 25.1 | 6.88 | 18.3 |
| 1916 | 26.7 | 8.95 | 18.2 |
| 1917 | 31.2 | 13.09 | 18.2 |
| 1918 | 44.8 | 18.03 | 26.8 |
| 1919 | 51.0 | 16.30 | 34.7 |
| 1920 | 52.4 | 17.05 | 35.4 |
| 1921 | 58.4 | 13.86 | 44.6 |
| 1922 | 39.8 | 9.79 | 30.1 |

With advancing prices during and after the war, the spread widened out till it became nearly three times the pre-war. No one said much about the spread being abnormal, least of all the farmer, because he likewise was getting three times the pre-war normal for his pigs. But since July, 1919, the situation has become serious. Hogs have gone back practically to pre-war prices. Retail prices are still well over 50 per cent. in excess of the pre-war level.

The spread is still double what the trade used to exact on the basis of live hog prices. The farmer is getting less than one quarter of the bacon consumer's dollar.

This means that the packers and packing house employees, the butchers and butchers' employees, railroads and railroad employees, are getting for their services about twice what they got before the war. All these gentlemen are pretty adept at passing the buck. Ask any one of them which is the guilty party and he will point three ways in a hurry. The outstanding fact remains, however, that if all concerned were to share the burden of deflation equally, on the basis of bacon costs, the farmer ought to be getting 13½ cents instead of 9½ cents; or put it the other way, the meat market ought to give him back a slab of his own pig for 28 cents instead of 40 cents, when he can get no more than 9½ cents for a live grunter.

Organized Labor

Wallace's Farmer feels sure organized labor is the snake that should be scotched. Says the Farmer: "Labor which handles hogs on the railroad, in the packing plant, and in the butchers' delivery wagon, is largely responsible for the present bad situation. The packers and retail butchers also get their share, but the share which they absorb is not nearly so large in aggregate as the share absorbed by labor. It is worth while remembering that organized labor is now as much of a monopoly as the so-called trusts. Since labor has been so successful in clubbing business in acceding to its high wage demands, it seems evident that the farmer should prepare to use somewhat similar methods in securing a price for his products somewhere near approaching a square deal."

Over against this is the view put forward by the Farmers' National Council of Washington, D.C., that the working man is a heavy meat consumer, and any contraction in the sum which the laboring man is able to invest in the contents of his dinner pail reacts to the meat producer's detriment.

Is the farmer helpless in this extremity? The concluding sentences of the above-mentioned article from Wallace's Farmer have as much force here as in the corn belt. "The only reason the present situation has developed is because the city people who handle hog products are in position to enforce their prices and wages, whereas the farmer has not been in such a position. It is becoming increasingly evident every day that the farmer must prepare to talk as authoritatively concerning prices and wages as the people in the city."

Breeders of Tamworth pigs are hopeful that the wonderful success of their entry in the open bacon competition at the London Dairy Show, in winning the silver medal against all breeds will serve to create the looked-for "boom" in their breed. An interesting brochure, entitled The Tamworth Pig of the Twentieth Century, has recently been published and can be obtained gratis from the N.P.B.A., 92 Gower Street, London, W.C.1., England.

A Fascinating Educational Problem For the Long Winter Evenings



Here is the Two-year-old Steer as it looked on November 21. It weighed 1066 lbs. 11 ozs. on that date. How much will it weigh on February 21?

How Much Will These Steers Weigh February 21?

NO ENTRANCE FEE

The value of these two steers on Feb. 21 will positively be given away in cash to the winners. It costs you nothing to test your skill.



Here is the Yearling Steer as it looked on November 21. It weighed exactly 570 lbs. on that date. How much will it weigh on February 21?

Send in Your Coupon Without Delay

Sit down tonight, solve this problem, fill out the coupon and mail it to the Journal. In the case of a tie, the early coupon gets the preference. On November 21 the Edmonton Journal bought one yearling steer and one two-year-old steer and placed them in charge of a committee of experts on feeding. The two steers are to be fed for three months under the direction of these experts, according to the most approved economical and efficient methods of fattening. The weight of the two-year-old steer on November 21 was 1066 lbs. 11 ozs.; and of the yearling steer exactly 570 lbs. All you have to do is to estimate their respective weights on February 21.

First Cash Prize: Value Two-year-old Steer
2nd Cash Prize: Value Yearling Steer

At the close of the competition both animals will be sold at current market prices. The proceeds of the Two-year-old Steer will be given as a First Cash Prize to the person estimating the weights nearest the correct totals; and the proceeds of the Yearling Steer as a Second Cash Prize to the person sending in the next nearest estimate. In the case of a tie the first coupon received will be awarded the prize. Awards will be made on the basis of the combined weights of the two animals.

NOTE—This competition is open only to the farmers and members of their families actually located on and working at least a quarter-section of land in the Alberta Federal Constituencies of East and West Edmonton, Strathcona, Victoria, Battle River, Red Deer.

MAIL THIS COUPON

I estimate the weight of the 2-year-old steer on February 21 will be:

lbs. ozs.

I estimate the weight of the yearling steer on February 21 will be:

lbs. ozs.

NAME.....

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Edmonton Journal
EDMONTON, ALTA.

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U.G.G. Proposes Cattle Pool

Western Farmers Urged to Co-operate to Overcome Present Situation in the Cattle Trade

At the annual meeting of the United Grain Growers, at Calgary, November 22, C. Rice-Jones, general manager of the company, put forward the details for the formation of a cattle pool by which it is hoped western farmers will be able to get more out of beef cattle consigned to market. "We have seen this fall that cattle shippers have been losing hundreds of thousands of dollars annually through the present system of marketing their stock," said Mr. Rice-Jones. "This scheme looks to me like the best possible scheme that can be evolved to save you some real hard cash. It is something scandalous, the prices that have been paid on local markets for your cattle," he continued.

Lost Cent a Pound

"The farmers have lost approximately one cent a pound on everything they have marketed this fall by handing their cattle over to the other fellow to handle, instead of handling it themselves.

"It is time that the handling of the farmers' cattle was taken out of the hands of the speculators, and we hope by this plan to sell the farmers' cattle so that the farmer can get a decent profit on it."

General methods of carrying out the plan were outlined by Mr. Rice-Jones as follows:

"Stock consigned to us under this plan would, when fed and watered at the stock yards, be weighed in and valued. The valuation of an animal will be based on its current value as offered for sale in the usual way without having gone through the process of sorting.

Initial Payment Made

"The shipper is then credited with having delivered a certain number of head of a certain weight and certain value a pound. His interest in the individual cattle then disappears and is transferred to his interest in the pool on a basis of value only.

"An initial payment is made to the shipper immediately the valuation and the weighing has been completed. This advance is nearly as possible equal to 70 per cent. of the estimated value of such cattle on the day delivered. It must be clearly understood that this is an initial payment only. From this advance the shipper's proportion of freight and the usual commission of \$17 a car will be deducted.

"The object of sorting cattle is to obtain uniform loads or bunches that will look attractive to the buyers. After sorting, the cattle will be offered for sale on whatever market appears to be the most attractive at the time. Cattle will be offered at the discretion of the officials of the livestock department and may be sold on the local market, eastern or southern markets, or might be exported to Europe as a separate pool.

"At the end of each period the net receipts from the sale of all cattle in the pool will be totalled and after deducting from this the total amount of the original advances, the balance then will be distributed among the shippers on a percentage basis. This will be a simple matter of calculation, as the interests of all shippers in the pool is on a dollar and cents basis. Net receipts are gross receipts less the expenses incurred between the time cattle are unloaded and finally disposed of. These expenses are thus borne by all shippers in proportion to weight of their cattle.

Plan Co-operative

"The plan is offered as a further step along co-operative lines, but will not interfere in any way with the present service being given by the company and those who wish to will still be able to use the ordinary methods of marketing.

"During the last year the company has tried out a plan of placing certain districts under the direction of a livestock representative of the company, working on a salary and commission basis. Very satisfactory results have been obtained, and we believe an extension of this system is what is required to promote the proper development of co-operative shipping.

"The company will give as much publicity to the plan as possible, with

a view to having all shippers thoroughly advised as to what advantages the plan offers and to enable them to decide, prior to shipping, whether they wish to have them handled as under the present system.

"This decision must not be left until cattle arrive in our yards.

"I believe that cattle that are shipped overseas should be placed in a separate pool in which the returns will be pooled extending over a period of not less than 60 days. It is obvious that these cattle should not be placed in a weekly pool as returns for cattle shipped do not reach us until 30 days afterward. It should be remembered also that the British markets are inclined to fluctuate considerably from week to week, and the longer period should tend to offset any disadvantage through cattle being sold on a market which shows a temporary decline."

George Hoadley Favors Plan

George Hoadley, provincial minister of agriculture, speaking before the delegates previous to the general discussion of the cattle pool at the afternoon session, said that he was in favor of such a plan for the marketing of cattle.

Mr. Hoadley said that the success of co-operative cattle marketing depended upon two things: first, intelligent and honest administration at the head of the pool, and an adequate supply of cattle.

He said that if the system failed to make good in this case, it would not be because the principle of the thing was wrong, but because either the men managing the venture would not be good enough managers, or else the cattle supply would not be adequate. One of the reasons why he was particular in emphasizing the need of commanding ability on the management of a cattle pool was that they would be competing with men in the cattle market who were just as experienced and as clever, he said.

Mr. Hoadley emphasized that his department was in accord with the movement, but could not assume any responsibility whatever in assuring its success, stating that responsibility in any way could not be assumed by any body not in direct control.

Illustrated Benefit

Mr. Rice-Jones and W. J. Elliott, head of the Calgary Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited, then explained how the cattle men would benefit by the cattle pool, using a blackboard to illustrate their explanations.

"Attempts to standardize the cattle would lead to too much confusion," Mr. Rice-Jones said, answering a question. "Instead our men would endeavor to strike a valuation of each animal, and in this way an easier method of grading the animals for market would be reached."

Other Pools Cited

S. S. Sears, of Nanton, in the discussion that followed the explanation of the pool, said that he thought it was necessary for each farmer participating in the pool to sign a compulsory contract.

Mr. Sears cited the example of the raisin growers in the United States. He said that taking a gentleman's word that he would sell all his cattle through the pool was not enough in this country. He should be made to sign a contract that no misunderstanding might take place if the gentleman's word was broken for the sake of convenience.

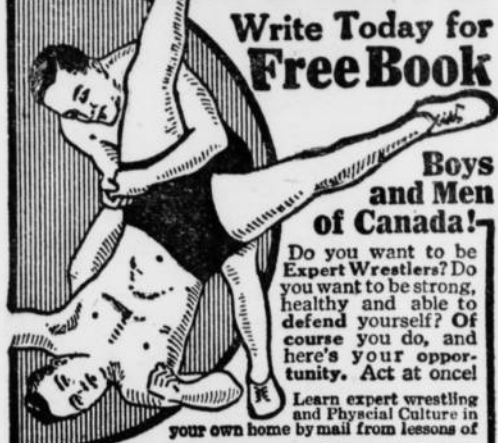
"We want to get as much intelligence back of the selling of our cattle as we put into producing cattle," he said. "We need a businesslike system of marketing, if we ever are going to get anywhere. It is a necessity in the cattle industry."

"From the standpoint of the company, a contract would mean nothing," said Mr. Rice-Jones. "However, from the standpoint of the shippers, if they wish this pool to be a success, it would be of advantage to them to have contracts. It would tend to make the pool more successful."

The motion that the question of signing contracts for the livestock shipping be referred to the various locals for a referendum then was passed.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE WINNIPEG, MAN.

SWEDISH INVENTOR HAS NEW OIL LIGHT

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Edison enabled us to enjoy the benefits of electric light, Count Welsbach's mantle made it possible to have the incandescent gas light, but it remained for a Swedish engineer named Johnson, now living in Winnipeg, to devise a lamp that would burn ordinary, everyday kerosene oil and produce a light said by the many scientists who have seen it to be whiter than electric. The lamp is as simple to operate as the old style oil lamp, burns without odor, smoke or noise, and is proving a sensation where oil light is needed.

Mr. Johnson offers to send a lamp on ten days' free trial, and will even give one to the first user in each locality who will help introduce it. A letter addressed to S. N. Johnson, 579 McDermot Avenue, Winnipeg, will bring full particulars about this wonderful new lamp. He has an interesting agency offer, too.

Selects by Breeding or Feeding

Possibly the matter of selecting the breed for the production of select bacon has been over-emphasized at the expense of the very important question of feeding. In a recent publication of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, G. B. Rothwell, Dominion Animal Husbandman, intimates that no breed enjoys a monopoly of packer's favor. Yorkshire, Tamworth and the Improved Canadian type of Berkshire and crosses between the breeds are all acceptable. Even crosses of Durocs and Chester-Whites with any of the above will give a greater or smaller number of young pigs which may be expected to grade as selects.

A hog is ready for marketing as a Wiltshire side when he is finished, not before or after. Different breeds and crosses and different strains within breeds finish at varying weights. Some strains of Berkshires, for example, are finished at 170 pounds, others at 200. Certain strains of Yorkshires finish best at 210 to 220 pounds and higher. The range should be from 185 to 200 pounds with a closer average range of 195 to 205 pounds.

Proper feeding of the bacon hog destined to produce the right type of Wiltshire side is almost, if not equally, as important as breeding, breed and strain. Particularly avoid overfeeding and is most important in the weaning and recently weaned pig. At this stage there are more pigs ruined as ultimate selects, than at any other. Keep young pigs hungry. Provide exercise, green feed, earth, charcoal, ashes; use feeds up to four months of age that will grow bone and muscle.

The bacon hog must first grow a frame. Remember, though, that a pig too rapidly pushed at the finish does not show the quality of side or the right admixture or relationship of fat and lean. Middlings, shorts, oats and barley are all good component parts of the mixture for a growing pig. There should be plenty of variety in the real mixture. Corn and barley may be used more heavily during the last six or eight weeks but sparingly at first. Milk products are the most valuable of all hog feeds. Where from four to five pounds of meal may be required per pound of gain without milk, the meal cost of gain may be reduced to from three to three and a half pounds with skim or buttermilk. Swine breeding should not be considered in any fairly large way unless there is assurance that some milk product will be available during at least the earlier stages of the pig's life. Nor is there any real substitute for milk. Once more and lastly—avoid overfeeding.

Influences Affecting Hog Type

Those who have lived in Canada for that length of time will remember the campaign launched by the federal department of agriculture some twenty years ago, promoting the bacon hog to the exclusion of other types. What became of that campaign and why its fruits have not persisted to this day must be questions which have presented themselves often in the mind of the public during the course of the present campaign. A good answer is furnished in the statement published by the hog marketing committee appointed last spring to promote the export trade, the western representative of which is Guy Herbert, of Medicine Hat. The committee deposes that during the period previous to the great railway development which took place at the time of the building of the Canadian Northern and Transcontinental lines, the Canadian export trade was a very important factor and the bacon hog was given special attention.

With the building of the railways, the domestic trade became the important part of the business. The general expansion resulted in big immigration which overtook the surplus of hog production and turned the greater part of the industry into domestic trade. The character of the labor employed and the work done demanded a supply of rather heavy meats. This period was immediately followed by the Great War, and the export trade again became very important, but it differed greatly from the early export business in that, owing to the demand for any kind of meat, no

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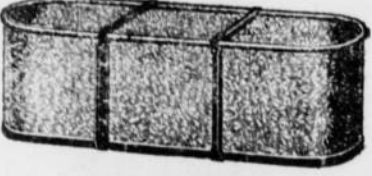
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differentiation in favor of the bacon hog was possible. The combined effect of the periods of domestic expansion and war conditions was that the special type of hog suitable for the export trade, as well as the domestic trade of today, was largely lost sight of. The result has been that all types of hogs have been paid for on the same basis, regardless of quality.

Today, however, conditions have greatly changed. The domestic trade caters largely to the urban population which does not want fat pork, and the export trade has become very discriminating in its requirements. The bacon type hogs are the hogs required for both the domestic and export trade and, as the domestic market is limited, the expansion of the hog industry in Canada depends on the export market. It is essential that the production of the bacon type of hog be encouraged. This can only be accomplished by the payment of a premium for quality. This need was so greatly felt by all interested in the development of the swine industry that a joint conference was called by the federal minister of agriculture in the fall of 1921, which resulted in the establishing of official grades for hogs and the passing of the hog-grading regulations.

Confirms Iodide Treatment

Every year seems to add to the positive results obtained from efforts to combat the group of animal diseases associated with thyroid insufficiency such as goitre, hairlessness in pigs, and weak foals. Dr. H. N. Thompson, who perfected the first specific for the prevention of joint-ill in foals by the pre-natal vaccination of the dam, in his 1922 work, combined the iodide of potassium treatment with the regular hypodermic injections of vaccine and reports one hundred per cent. effectiveness.

The experience of Supt. Tinline with sheep on the Scott-Experimental Farm may be taken as a positive recommendation. Says Mr. Tinline:

"Losses from goitre have occurred in a number of years on the Scott station, but in the spring of 1921 the losses from this cause were unusually heavy. This was attributed to feeding a ration of threshed oats and oat straw.

"In order to determine if such was the case a flock of eighty-nine ewes was divided in the autumn of 1921 into four lots. One lot was fed the same ration as the previous winter, a second lot was given the same ration but was fed the threshed grain a distance from the shed in order to compel exercise, a third lot was fed the same ration but was supplied with a two per cent. solution of iodide of potassium. This was poured over their salt supply. The fourth lot was given a variety of feeds including hay, straw, silage, oats, bran and oil cake.

"The following table gives the information obtained from the experiment. While only one year's results are available, and it is planned to carry the experiment another year, the particulars are published in order that stockmen may test out the feeding of the iodide, particularly since the cost is not high. One half pound of the iodide is sufficient for the 22 ewes for a five months period and costs only \$2.50.

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| Number of ewes in lot..... | | | | |
| Average weight of lambs at birth..... | | | | |
| Percentage of lambs affected with goitre.... | | | | |
| Percentage of lambs born in proportion to number of ewes | | | | |

"The lambs from the ewes fed the iodide were not only larger but were more vigorous and required little attention, while the lambs from all the other lots were generally weak."

Pays to Buy Good Bulls

At Brandon, in the spring of 1921, Fred Dracas, of Carman, Man., bought the Shorthorn bull, Nonpareil Beau, from D. G. McPherson, Myrtle, Man., for \$510, the top price of the sale. This bull was out of Nonpareil Beauty, the dam of Rosewood 2nd, and sired by Nonpareil Beau, the champion bull at the first congress sale held at Brandon, in April, 1919, and sold for \$1,250.

Mr. Dracas won the championship at the Carman fair last year with Nonpareil Beau, and this year he won the grand championship for females with a

junior calf from this bull. Nonpareil Beau did particularly well in the hands of Mr. Dracas, and he sold him last February to R. J. Huxtable, Conquest, Sask., at a good advance in price.

At the Shorthorn sale held at Portage la Prairie, last October, D. Stewart, of Gilbert Plains, purchased the champion bull from Geo. Craig and Son, Brookdale, Man. Those who attended the sale will remember that this bull was in very fine condition and was a good one. He was very thick fleshed and was from an excellent milking cow, was the kind to get real dual-purpose Shorthorns. Mr. Stewart said he had never owned a better doing bull. As he was through with him, a Mr. Spillet, who is establishing a high-class herd of Shorthorns at Dauphin, was in need of a good bull. Mr. Stewart was able to sell this bull at a good advance in price over what he paid last fall. These two instances seem to indicate that there is always a demand for the good ones.

Single-footers

Q.—To settle an argument, will you please tell me through the columns of The Guide, whether single-footers are born or trained.

Answered by R. Brown, Sundre, Alta.

A.—Single-footers may be born or trained. Probably born single-footers are faster at that gait than trained single-footers, but in some cases they will not trot, which makes them unpleasant from a riding standpoint.

In training a horse to single-foot, it is essential to start with a good free walker, and the rider must use spurs. Keep crowding the horse to walk his limit and then faster, and when he breaks into a jog, set him back to walk again. Keep this up all the time, especially on gentle down hill grades. If the horse is going to single-foot he will first do so going down hill. When he has started to learn the gait, shoe heavy behind until he becomes good at it. Bear in mind that to accomplish anything the horse must be kept up in his bit all the time. I have taught a number of horses by the above method but have had numerous failures because I have not had the right material to start with.

Registering Mature Stallions

Q.—What is the cost of registering three-year-old and four-year-old Percheron stallions?

Answered by W. H. Willson, secretary, Canadian Percheron Association:

With reference to the cost of recording imported horses and older horses of the Percheron breed, would advise that the present charges were established a number of years ago, and are exactly the same as those imposed for recording Canadian-bred stock before September 1 of the year following birth, provided registration is completed before September 1 of the year following importation.

The cost of recording older animals is very much higher than that imposed outside the periods mentioned above, but was established at the time the subject of record costs was considered, years ago.

| Check | Exercise | Iodide | Special Ration |
|----------|----------|----------|----------------|
| 23 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| 7.4 lbs. | 6.8 lbs. | 8.2 lbs. | 7.7 lbs. |
| 38% | 45% | None | 38% |
| 147% | 140% | 154% | 154% |

You appreciate that it is extremely important animals should be recorded as soon as the color can be ascertained, and the higher cost for recording older animals, that is, animals which could have been recorded but were not, is more in the nature of a penalty for non-compliance with the regulations. Prompt registration is essential to a clean record.—W.H.W.

Ultimately the farmer and feeder pay for the losses occurring through bruising and goring of horned cattle. The butcher and packer naturally adjust their purchasing price to cover the cost and loss in cutting out bruised portions of the carcass and handling damaged hides. Canada's bill of damages is from one million to half a million dollars annually. How much of it do you pay?

OMEGA



Over 300,000 Sold Annually in 67 Countries
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Lamp Style CQ 329 Price \$11.50
Lantern Style LQ 327 Price \$10.00 Made in Canada

"Just the Thing for Xmas"



Coleman Quick-Lite
"The Sunshine of the Night"

THIS wonderful lamp will bring the good cheer and radiant happiness of the holiday season to every "home evening" throughout the year. 300 candle power; brighter than 20 old style oil lamps or lanterns.

Surprise Mother on Christmas morning with a Quick-Lite Lamp. Dad or Brother will welcome the dependable Quick-Lite Lantern. Always ready for any job any night.

MADE IN CANADA

More than 30,000 merchants in Canada and United States sell Coleman Quick-Lites. If yours can't supply you write at once to

The Coleman Lamp Co., Ltd.
117 Coleman Bldg. Toronto, Canada

270,000 EXTRA CREDITS

For Each \$10.00 Worth of Subscriptions Sent in up to Wednesday, December 27. Make the most of this offer.

It will pay you, Mr. Candidate, to make every minute count during this Second Extra Credit Offer, as after the closing date, Wednesday, December 27, there will be a considerable reduction in extra credits allowed on subscription up to the end of the campaign. The candidate who sees his opportunity here will realize that in getting every possible subscription during this offer, his chances of success will be greatly strengthened. Candidates who put off this extra effort till later on in the campaign will have to do just so much more work to catch up on his more ambitious rival.

Credits and Subscription Rates Second Offer Closes Wednesday, December 13

This Schedule of Credits will apply on subscriptions mailed by you, at your post office, on or before Wednesday, December 13.

| | Amount | Credits |
|---|--------|---------|
| 1-Year Subscription to The Grain Growers' Guide | \$1.00 | 9,000 |
| 3-Year Subscription to The Grain Growers' Guide | 2.00 | 27,000 |
| 5-Year Subscription to The Grain Growers' Guide | 3.00 | 72,000 |

Then 10% Reduction On Original Schedule

This Schedule of Credits will apply on subscriptions mailed by you, at your post office, on or after Thursday, December 14, and up to Wednesday, January 17, the closing day of the campaign.

| | Amount | Credits |
|---|--------|---------|
| 1-Year Subscription to The Grain Growers' Guide | \$1.00 | 8,000 |
| 3-Year Subscription to The Grain Growers' Guide | 2.00 | 24,000 |
| 5-Year Subscription to The Grain Growers' Guide | 3.00 | 64,000 |

In order to secure the highest possible number of credits for your subscriptions, mail every subscription you secure up to Wednesday, December 13, by this date. In sending your subscriptions at this time you not only receive the EXTRA CREDITS, but you will receive the benefit of the second schedule offer.

Candidates Nominated

The candidates' names appearing below are those whose nominations were received up to and including Wednesday, November 29. Nominations received after this date will appear in the December 20 issue.

| | Credits |
|---|---------|
| Aamodt, H., Horse Lake, Sask. | 60,500 |
| Agar, John W., Harehills, Sask. | 60,100 |
| Allen, Mrs. Lee Roy, Macklin, Sask. | 150,000 |
| Anderson, H. W., Sibbald, Sask. | 40,000 |
| Anderson, Sam., Kelwood, Man. | 110,000 |
| Armstrong, R. W., Makinak, Man. | 40,000 |
| Armstrong, A. Davidson, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Armstrong, W. H., Woolchester, Alta. | 40,000 |
| Baird, C. H., Morden, Man. | 15,000 |
| Baker, R., Chapot, Sask. | 40,100 |
| Ball, D. G., Wycliff, Sask. | 40,100 |
| Bandle, W. E., Hawarden, Sask. | 190,100 |
| Barber, W. J., Edgeley, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Barber, V., Adair, Sask. | 40,000 |
| Barager, C. I., Fort Creek, Man. | 15,000 |
| Bates, J. H., Elmer, Man. | 464,600 |
| Bayer, S., Kitchy, Alta. | 110,100 |
| Beaulieu, F., Travers, Alta. | 120,100 |
| Becker, O., Carbon, Alta. | 15,000 |
| Bell, C. R., Harding, Man. | 60,700 |
| Bellrose, Wm., St. Albert, Alta. | 371,100 |
| Bergsteinson, G., Alameda, Sask. | 110,100 |
| Bernaski, E., Rosedale, Man. | 15,100 |
| Beunil, Mrs. H. T., Hawarden, Sask. | 90,200 |
| Blins, Mrs. G., Sintaluta, Sask. | 210,700 |
| Blissard, C., Millmont, Alta. | 200,000 |
| Black, J., Kenaston, Sask. | 80,400 |
| Blackburn, A., Prince George, B.C. | 400,000 |
| Blackwell, R. H., Harding, Man. | 120,700 |
| Blanchard, E., Craik, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Blocker, E., Meadowdale, Man. | 50,000 |
| Boer, W. Den, Vale, Alta. | 15,000 |
| Boes, J., Bindloss, Alta. | 370,000 |
| Boestock, J. W., McLean, Sask. | 80,000 |
| Bowle, J., Vulcan, Alta. | 461,600 |
| Boysen, W., Chipman, Alta. | 461,700 |
| Braaten, A., Shackleton, Sask. | 210,100 |
| Braunridge, R. H., Grandview, Man. | 350,000 |
| Brown, Mrs. R., Durban, Man. | 15,000 |
| Brown, W. F., Lemberg, Sask. | 350,000 |
| Bruce, T., Rosebank, Man. | 110,200 |
| Buhrer, J. J., Dalmeny, Sask. | 62,700 |
| Burr, P. L., Lenore, Man. | 15,000 |
| Burroughs, C. W., Lenore, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Burroughs, H., Souris, Man. | 15,000 |
| Cameron, C. C., Brownfield, Alta. | 460,000 |
| Campbell, M. H., Grandview, Man. | 110,000 |
| Campbell, Miss N., Cypress River, Man. | 160,500 |
| Campbell, R. J., Central Butte, Sask. | 40,100 |
| Campbell, Miss L., Wawota, Sask. | 15,400 |
| Cardiff, C., Govan, Sask. | 460,100 |
| Carlson, C. L., Wideview, Sask. | 120,000 |
| Carlson, O., Dolcy, Alta. | 460,800 |
| Case, J. F., Lacedena, Sask. | 460,300 |
| Cates, Miss E., McLean, Sask. | 362,400 |
| Chambers, P. H., Fairfax, Man. | 362,400 |
| Chetyrbuk, Wm., Gilbert Plains, Man. | 15,100 |
| Church, G., Conquest, Sask. | 110,000 |
| Clary, H. D., Gilbert Plains, Man. | 120,100 |
| Cliff, F., Belbeck, Sask. | 462,100 |
| Coughlin, L. S., Sulphur Springs, Alta. | 15,100 |
| Coughlin, T. G., Lemberg, Sask. | 40,100 |
| Cramer, F. L., Bindloss, Alta. | 15,000 |
| Crispin, H. R., Tregarva, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Croun, B., Tees, Alta. | 15,000 |
| Cummings, J. S., Semans, Sask. | 15,000 |

| | Credits |
|--|---------|
| Cummings, M., Castor, Alta. | 459,500 |
| Curtis, L. G., Brookdale, Man. | 110,100 |
| Dagg, Miss V., Killarney, Man. | 15,100 |
| Dancey, B. W., Strathmore, Alta. | 110,000 |
| Davidson, Miss G., Millbrook, Man. | 121,600 |
| Dean, H. A., Limerick, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Deitner, A. J., Kenaston, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Dicoonson, H., Kitchy, Alta. | 40,100 |
| Dillabough, R., Minnedosa, Man. | 15,000 |
| Dillenbeck, C. H., Orion, Alta. | 80,200 |
| Dingman, C., Artland, Sask. | 40,100 |
| Drohmereska, Miss M. M., Pleasant | 15,000 |
| Hume, G., Theodora, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Dunham, G. T., Bromhead, Sask. | 40,000 |
| Dunlop, J. N., Dunrea, Man. | 150,000 |
| Dunlop, Miss B., Kelliker, Sask. | 113,800 |
| Dunlop, S., Neepawa, Man. | 60,000 |
| Eastman, N., Conder, Alta. | 15,000 |
| Edgington, H. J., Star City, Sask. | 40,000 |
| Emms, Mrs. F. W., Winnipeg, Man. | 110,100 |
| Egan, H. O., Oshat, Alta. | 110,000 |
| Elinal, F. J., Kronau, Sask. | 70,000 |
| Erickson, J., Kipp, Alta. | 110,100 |
| Farnell, G. V., Sonningdale, Sask. | 110,200 |
| Fennel, C., Eyre, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Ferguson, A. C., Weyburn, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Finlayson, G., Cupar, Sask. | 110,100 |
| Finlayson, G., Cupar, Sask. | 110,200 |
| Fisher, I. T., Gainsboro, Sask. | 450,100 |
| Fletcher, Mrs. E. C., Hazenmore, Sask. | 460,200 |
| Forbes, C., Foam Lake, Sask. | 220,500 |
| Forbes, P., Newdale, Man. | 15,000 |
| Forsberg, A., Dunblane, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Foxcroft, C., Macrorie, Sask. | 18,100 |
| Franson, A., Colonsay, Sask. | 110,000 |
| Frederickson, F., Calder, Sask. | 110,000 |
| Friedland, J., La Glace, Alta. | 15,100 |
| Gabrielson, M., Leslie, Alta. | 310,300 |
| George, Miss M., Bowell, Alta. | 15,000 |
| Gerdies, Mrs. Wm., New Briden, Alta. | 15,000 |
| Gibbens, L. E., Rokeby, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Gibbens, R., Brandon, Man. | 40,000 |
| Giles, R., Brownie, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Gillette, H. L., Shaunavon, Sask. | 460,900 |
| Goertzen, H. H., Hepburn, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Goguliot, Miss M., Rochester, Alta. | 15,100 |
| Goodman, T., Glenboro, Man. | 460,200 |
| Graham, J. E., Selkirk, Man. | 460,000 |
| Grant, J. G., St. Louis, Sask. | 40,000 |
| Gray, A. G., Rocanville, Sask. | 110,000 |
| Gray, A. J., Cranall, Man. | 15,000 |
| Grimson, S., Red Deer, Alta. | 460,200 |
| Gruszuk, D., Crossfield, Alta. | 50,100 |
| Guthrie, G. E., Gundersen, Sask. | 110,100 |
| Haines, G. S., Oxbow, Sask. | 110,200 |
| Halliday, Miss D., Oakburn, Man. | 15,000 |
| Hamd, H., Virden, Man. | 110,100 |
| Hamilton, A. W., Langenburg, Sask. | 15,100 |
| Hancock, A. B., Kitchy, Alta. | 310,200 |
| Hanson, J. A., Ferintosh, Alta. | 460,000 |
| Harley, W. J., Barwick, Ont. | 15,000 |
| Harrison, M., Allegra, Man. | 40,100 |
| Hart, J., Pierson, Man. | 200,000 |

| | Credits |
|---|---------|
| Hawkes, Miss E., Harehills, Sask. | 461,900 |
| Hawkins, F. C., Windthorst, Sask. | 15,200 |
| Heler, S., Castor, Alta. | 15,000 |
| Henderson, R. G., Phippen, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Henson, H., Macklin, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Henwood, A., Grandview, Man. | 15,000 |
| Heshedahl, W. E., Preeceville, Sask. | 351,900 |
| Hetherington, Mrs. M., Kelliker, Sask. | 15,100 |
| Herbert, A. L., Chortitz, Man. | 15,100 |
| Hildebrand, W., Morden, Man. | 15,100 |
| Hjelt, Mrs. A., Steeldale, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Hoag, H. B., Bowden, Alta. | 460,700 |
| Hoge, H. W., Floral, Sask. | 350,100 |
| Holland, A. J., Springfield, Man. | 15,000 |
| Holmberg, K. E., Beatty, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Honarth, E., Broadview, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Hooper, P. R., Paddle River, Alta. | 190,700 |
| Horley, W. J., Barwick, Ont. | 60,100 |
| Hough, A. A., Camrose, Alta. | 291,200 |
| Howe, Mrs. O. R., Mitchellton, Sask. | 460,000 |
| Hunte, E. C., Darlingford, Man. | 390,100 |
| Hunter, W. E., Olds, Alta. | 250,300 |
| Hyde, L., Westlock, Alta. | 460,000 |
| Irving, W. E., Star City, Sask. | 110,000 |
| Jackson, T. J., Indian Head, Sask. | 460,900 |
| Jaege, G. F., Liberty, Sask. | 460,000 |
| Johnson, C. B., Wynyard, Sask. | 40,500 |
| Johnson, Miss S., Minnewakan, Man. | 110,100 |
| Johnson, C., Manson, Man. | 110,100 |
| Johnson, C. H., Chulwynd, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Jordan, O. M., Christy, Alta. | 110,400 |
| Jordhoy, S., Morrin, Alta. | 110,000 |
| Kallio, C. J., Tantalio, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Kastner, A. C., Sharpwood, Man. | 100,100 |
| Kawula, F., Calder, Sask. | 40,000 |
| Kelly, D. R., Harris, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Kennedy, Mrs. A., Edon, Man. | 15,000 |
| Kennedy, M., Cremona, Alta. | 40,100 |
| Kilpatrick, H. G., Dufrost, Man. | 15,000 |
| Klatt, E. E., Leduc, Alta. | 40,000 |
| Klaudemann, F., Stalwart, Sask. | 15,100 |
| Klotz, J. H., Denzil, Sask. | 460,000 |
| Kolb, E. B., Herbert, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Krack, E. R., Rosthern, Sask. | 463,300 |
| Kraemer, F., Calgary, Alta. | 15,000 |
| Krueger, Ed., Jansen, Sask. | 15,200 |
| Kvinge, N., Hawarden, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Laird, W. E., Neepawa, Man. | 40,000 |
| Lake, Miss B., Asquith, Sask. | 462,800 |
| Lambert, M., Oshat, Alta. | 15,000 |
| Landmark, A., Scotsburg, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Lanning, E. G., Chaplin, Sask. | 110,100 |
| Larsen, E., Hitchcock, Sask. | 40,000 |
| Leckle, C., Portreeve, Sask. | 40,000 |
| Lee, A. T., Daleview, Sask. | 460,200 |
| Leldi, Mrs. T., Leipzig, Sask. | 40,200 |
| Leslie, W. J., Tate, Sask. | 110,100 |
| Lever, E. L., Liberty, Sask. | 60,000 |
| Lingjerde, P. B., Foremost, Alta. | 15,100 |
| Little, J. N., Hazenmore, Sask. | 60,000 |
| Littlejohn, G., Elstow, Sask. | 40,000 |
| Locken, G. C., Hyas, Sask. | 464,200 |
| Lockhart, Mrs. E. H., Lidstone, Man. | 110,100 |
| Lowe, H. B., Baildon, Sask. | 110,100 |
| Lund, G. W., Maryfield, Sask. | 110,100 |
| Lutz, A., Yellowgrass, Sask. | 450,000 |
| MacDonald, Mrs. F. E., Cayley, Alta. | 111,100 |
| MacDonald, G. P., Port la Prairie, Man. | 15,000 |
| Machuga, W., Hazelridge, Man. | 80,100 |
| MacIntosh, D., Bowland River, Man. | 460,400 |
| Morrin, Miss E., Belmont, Man. | 15,000 |
| Magnusson, Miss M., Kandahar, Sask. | 60,200 |
| Magnusson, Miss L., Admiral, Sask. | 460,100 |
| Maloney, G., Kaleida, Man. | 460,000 |
| Maloney, P., Carmichael, Sask. | 140,000 |
| Mantz, T., Hilda, Alta. | 460,000 |
| Marcoux, Miss M. A., Viscount, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Mason, C. T., Wood Bay, Man. | 40,100 |
| Matlock, O., Champion, Alta. | 40,000 |
| Matthewson, R. J., Woodnorth, Man. | 40,100 |
| Mauch, C., Three Hills, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Mayberry, W. M., Red Deer, Alta. | 464,200 |
| Meier, Miss M. A., Ninto, Man. | 60,100 |
| Meier, T., Lusland, Sask. | 40,900 |
| Miller, P. E., Firdale, Man. | 70,000 |
| Miller, C., Ponoka, Alta. | 60,000 |
| Miller, Miss L. G., Elbow, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Miller, F., Rocanville, Sask. | 460,100 |
| Mitchell, Miss T. G., Hughenden, Alta. | 15,000 |
| Moerike, F., Dummer, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Moldovan, J., Insinger, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Montgomery, H., Qu'Appelle, Sask. | 310,100 |
| Moore, G. A., Rainy River, Ont. | 140,000 |
| Moore, W. H. J., Willowbrook, Sask. | 150,000 |
| Morden, C., Tison, Man. | 352,100 |
| Morland, J., Jr., Crystal City, Man. | 460,000 |
| Morrison, E. M., La Fleche, Sask. | 65,100 |
| Morrison, J. C., Old Wives, Sask. | 461,900 |
| Morton, W. L., Lauder, Man. | 60,100 |
| Murray, O. G., Rapid City, Man. | 15,100 |
| McAllister, E., Eldorado, Alta. | 190,500 |
| McArthur, Mrs. J. G., Deepdale, Man. | 150,000 |
| McCawley, Miss M., Dauphin, Man. | 150,000 |
| McCreight, Mrs. W. E., Kintone, Sask. | 40,100 |
| McDougall, Mrs. W. F., Rhein, Sask. | 15,000 |
| McEwen, Mrs. J. F., Regina, Sask. | 40,000 |
| McFadden, Mrs. L., Glenella, Man. | 110,100 |
| McGorman, A. O., Arden, Man. | 40,100 |
| McKenzie, L. J., Lethbridge, Alta. | 170,100 |
| McLachlan, Mrs. G. M., Hardisty, Alta. | 460,200 |
| McLean, J., Welwyn, Sask. | 460,100 |
| McMillan, D. A., Arden, Man. | 350,000 |
| McPeak, C., Dolcy, Alta. | 460,800 |
| McQueen, W. J., Langruth, Man. | 80,100 |
| McTavish, R., Angusville, Man. | 464,200 |
| McVeety, R. F., Swan River, Man. | 15,000 |
| Nelson, G., Delcy, Alta. | 460,300 |
| Nelson, Mrs. R., Prince Albert, Sask. | 60,100 |
| Nicholson, C. P., Craik, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Nielson, R. W., Bengough, Sask. | 23,000 |
| Noble, W. C., Semans, Sask. | 150,000 |
| Norris, M., Eston, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Norris, Mrs. D. A., Medicine Hat, Alta. | 15,000 |
| Obermeyer, Miss J., Coronation, Alta. | 15,000 |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| Olafson, A., Eston, Sask. | 110,100 |
| Ostapovitch, J. P., Theodore, Sask. | 110,800 |
| Paddock, A. E., Biggar, Sask. | 40,100 |
| Pasowsky, W., Eden, Man. | 15,000 |
| Paterson, Miss A. I., Kenton, Man. | 40,000 |
| Patry, L., Clyde, Alta. | 15,100 |
| Patterson, W. J., Moosomin, Sask. | 140,000 |
| Pearson, O., Kipling, Sask. | 191,600 |
| Pearson, W., Edberg, Alta. | 91,300 |
| Pederson, E. A., Gliby, Alta. | 40,200 |
| Pennr, P. J., Haskett, Man. | 15,000 |
| Peterson, H. P., Warner, Alta. | 240,300 |
| Peters, D. J., Bangor, Sask. | 40,100 |
| Peto, H., Emerson, Man. | 170,500 |
| Pleper, E. C., Pense, Sask. | 110,200 |
| Pittman, F. J., Warner, Alta. | 15,000 |
| Pratt, L. L., Marshall, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Pearson, J. O., Daysland, Alta. | 15,000 |
| Prentiss, N., Hughenden, Alta. | 15,000 |
| Price, J. S., Delisle, Sask. | 140,000 |
| Pridham, L., Southey, Sask. | 460,100 |
| Rabenberg, P., Saskatoon, Sask. | 110,100 |
| Radburn, J. C., Ravenscrag, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Rak, S. J., Vonda, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Rawson, Mrs. H., Lang, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Reckledler, L., Dewet, Man. | 15,000 |
| Redlin, R., Broderick, Sask. | 40,000 |
| Reesor, L. G., Keeler, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Reld, Geo. H., Blinclair, Man. | 40,000 |
| Reimer, A. L., Kleefeld, Man. | 101,100 |
| Retzer, M., Lumsden, Sask. | 15,100 |
| Reynolds, R., Killarney Lake, Alta. | 15,000 |
| Richards, W. T., Vonda, Sask. | 460,100 |
| Richardson, Miss E., Alameda, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Roach, W., Douglaston, Sask. | 390,500 |
| Roberts, W. J., Ponoka, Alta. | 123,200 |
| Robertson, A., Crossfield, Alta. | 460,600 |
| Robertson, J. S., Lawson, Sask. | 110,300 |
| Robinson, H. H., Griffin, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Roch, A., Spring Valley, Sask. | 140,300 |
| Rodd, G., Liberty, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Rollins, D. J., Balgonie, Sask. | 40,100 |
| Romanchok, W. M., Stockholm, Sask. | 60,100 |
| Reneau, J., Spurling, Man. | 110,000 |
| Ross, R., Deloraine, Man. | 15,000 |
| Rouse, J. W., Imperial, Sask. | 110,000 |
| Russell, Mrs. J. F., Carman, Man. | 15,000 |
| Rowe, W., Lenore Lake, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Ryckman, A. H., Monitor, Alta. | 40,000 |
| Saegs, E., Birch River, Man. | 40,000 |
| Saue, A., Legal, Alta. | 460,900 |
| Sawatzky, P., Wingard, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Scamahorn, B. J., Trunx, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Schultz, R., Trochu, Alta. | 110,000 |
| Schulhe, F., Ridgville, Man. | 15,000 |
| Schmittky, J. M., Steinbach, Man. | 40,100 |
| Schrister, Miss E., Lipton, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Schultz, M., McTaggart, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Schyskulski, J., Sifton, Man. | 15,100 |
| Shannon, G. R., Key West, Sask. | 15,100 |
| Sharpe, R. M., Edrans, Man. | 15,000 |
| Sharpe, G. E., Marshall, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Shaw, Mrs. C. E., Swan River, Man. | 460,200 |
| Sheldon, A., Wrentham, Alta. | 461,200 |
| Sheldstad, T. W., Torquay, Sask. | 15,100 |
| Sigalet, J., Ferintosh, Alta. | 430,100 |
| Simonsen, H., Dunblane, Sask. | 150,100 |
| Sinclair, C., Belvoir, Sask. | 460,100 |
| Sisson, C., Elva, Man. | 110,200 |
| Smith, Mrs. F., Kedleston, Sask. | 110,100 |
| Smith, D., Edgerton, Alta. | 340,500 |
| Smith, J. N., Macleod, Alta. | 461,500 |
| Smith, H., Craik, Sask. | 350,400 |
| Spence, Mrs. R., Moosomin, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Stalmach, R., Brewer, Sask. | 110,100 |
| Steinhilfs, S., Sifton, Man. | 15,100 |
| Steepleton, P., Kincaid, Sask. | 15,100 |
| Stevenson, W., Woodnorth, Man. | 110,100 |
| Stickney, H. B., Morrin, Alta. | 271,400 |
| Stratford, E. A., Magrath, Alta. | 15,000 |
| Strong, F. H., Rosedale, Man. | 460,100 |
| Strum, W. M., Windthorst, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Sturlaugson, S. J., Elfron, Sask. | 40,100 |
| Stutt, Mrs. W. G., Vandura, Sask. | 460,100 |
| Swanson, W., Kipp, Alta. | 200,800 |
| Swanson, Miss E., Woodnorth, Man. | 15,000 |
| Swinehart, H., Hinton, Sask. | 60,200 |
| Tanger, A. A., Holden, Alta. | 110,100 |
| Taylor, W. R., Balder, Man. | 40,100 |
| Thies, P. E., Wroxton, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Thomas, J., Walpole, Sask. | 461,200 |
| Thompson, J. D., Amaranth, Man. | 15,000 |
| Thompson, J., Bladworth, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Thompson, J. A., Langruth, Man. | 15,000 |
| Thornberg, T., Churchbridge, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Tinant, E., East End, Sask. | 460,400 |
| Tobin, J. W., Ledue, Alta. | 170,100 |
| Tourond, A., Delisle, Sask. | 462,300 |
| Trwerdochlib, B., Northern Vy., Alta. | 110,100 |
| Tucker, E., Dauphin, Man. | 15,000 |
| Turnbull, Miss F., Stockton, Man. | 15,000 |
| Unterhartzelt, Ed., Ft. Sask., Alta. | 40,000 |
| Urquhart, D. C., Saskatoon, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Velich, M. W., Hart, Sask. | 40,100 |
| Velich, M. W., R., Rosburn, Man. | 15,000 |
| Velich, E., Stockholm, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Waffle, Mrs. W., Strasbourg, Sask. | 110,000 |
| Waldron, J., Glenelvis, Alta. | 460,100 |
| Walk, M., Glen Elmo, Man. | 40,200 |
| Wardle, G. E., Daly, Man. | 390,100 |
| Ware, F. J., Odessa, Sask. | 110,100 |
| Warner, M., Gem, Alta. | 320,600 |
| Watson, Mrs. C., Mitchellton, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Watts, H. W., Vancouver, B.C. | 110,100 |
| Wawro, W. J., Cedoux, Sask. | 40,000 |
| Weberg, Miss D., Glaine Lake, Sask. | 40,000 |
| Wellchuk, G., Indian Head, Sask. | 110,000 |
| White, G. E., Lacombe, Alta. | 15,000 |
| Wickland, E. E., Staynor Hall, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Wiebe, G. E., Myrtle, Man. | 460,100 |
| Williams, B. M., Herschel, Sask. | 15,000 |
| Willner, Miss A., Davidson, Sask. | 360,100 |
| Wood, F. H., Vegreville, Alta. | 451,800 |
| Woods, C. W., Pathlow, Sask. | 110,200 |
| Young, S. B., Newdale, Man. | 110,000 |
| Zarowsky, Miss N., Kenville, Man. | 460,300 |
| | 60,100 |



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Edmonton Fat Stock Show

The Edmonton Exhibition Association have issued a pamphlet setting forth the rules governing the special classes for the spring show, in which exhibitors are required to comply with regulations as to length of ownership, feeding, etc. These include the federal government's special classes for ear lots and groups of five steers of specified weights, and groups of 15 and five in the sheep and swine classes, in which the government requires that the animals exhibited must be actually owned by the exhibitor for at least 100 days previous to the opening date of the show, which will this year be held in Edmonton the week of April 9 to 15. The rules governing

the children's calf, sheep and swine feeding competitions are also included; in these classes the competitors must be over nine and under 17 years of age, and the children must assume care of their exhibits on January 1, 1923.

Intending exhibitors should select their stock early, so as to comply with the regulations governing the classes, and write manager W. J. Stark, Edmonton, for a pamphlet setting forth such rules.

In the calf-feeding contest for 1923 a new ruling will bar out all pure-bred heifer calves which have previously been shown at Class "A" fairs; it was thought that this would work to the advantage of all exhibitors.

A New Source of Revenue

Success of Manitoba Farmer in Growing Seed of New Sort of Free-seeding Alfalfa Suggests Developing Remunerative Side Line

HAVE you an acre on your farm that has produced three hundred dollar's worth of produce in one year? F. O. Sargent, of Petersfield, Man., is able to answer "Yes," and moreover this was accomplished in a year unfavorable for alfalfa seed production. And thereby hangs a tale illustrative of several things.

Fred Newcombe, who is agricultural agent up Selkirk way, sauntered into Prof. Southworth's office one spring day in 1921, and said he could get some farmers in his district to try raising alfalfa seed if the professor would loosen up on some seed of the selected hybrid strain that he had kept under cover for so long. Newcombe knew all about Southworth's alfalfa breeding work which had been going on then for ten years, and he also knew something about the man behind it, to wit, his disinclination to let any new products get out of his hands till test and re-test had established beyond a doubt their suitability for general adoption as a farm crop. By some specious argument he pried the professor

loose from three three-pound samples, one of which was sowed by Mr. Sargent on an acre plot. This fall that plot yielded 600 lbs. of choice seed, and Mr. Sargent is certain that he lost at least another hundred pounds in threshing, as it was put through an ordinary grain separator. Valued at the market price of ordinary Grimm, which is selling today at not less than fifty cents per pound, the owner of this field has every right to feel that he has found a short-cut to more profitable farming.

The story of the development of this hybrid alfalfa illustrates one of the multifarious ways in which science is serving the farmer. Prof. Southworth says he has always been impressed with the possibilities of the prairie provinces from the standpoint of growing alfalfa seed. Most of it is now produced in localities with a climate not as favorable as our own. The Kansas seed grower often has to contend with hot winds just when the plants are in bloom, which costs him his whole crop. Further east, where moisture is plentiful, alfalfa grows luxuriantly and fails to set seed. Further west in the irrigated country, California growers have found that the application of water reduced instead of increased their seed crops. There is a narrow range between too much and too little moisture and in Canada we have large areas where every circumstance favors the adoption of this specialized line of farming.

An Uncontrollable Hazard

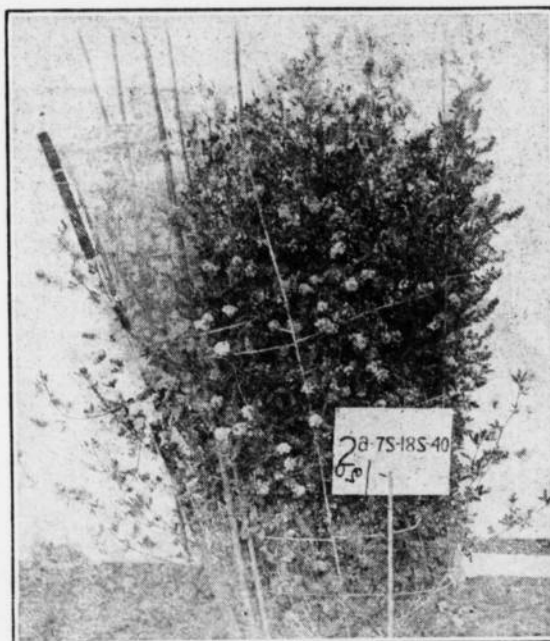
But there is one uncertainty in alfalfa seed production which farmers here and everywhere else have failed to master. The alfalfa flower has a peculiar trigger mechanism which must be tripped by some outside agency before it can be fertilized. Honey bees which are so useful in ensuring the proper fertilization of many other species do not trip alfalfa. They will load their hives from a purple-blossomed field, but their mouth parts are so constructed that they can do their work without serving the plant. The bumble-bees and some other wild varieties on the other hand do trip the alfalfa flowers. Hence there is a big variation in seed crops not

accounted for by the usual crop limiting factors.

Alfalfa has a second cousin, Black Medick, otherwise known as yellow trefoil. This plant, used sometimes as a sheep pasture in England, is a whole some forage, but the yields are light, the weak stalks sprawl on the ground and it has nothing much to recommend it for use in Western Canada. But it has one invaluable characteristic. It is self-tripping. Now, reasoned Prof. Southworth, why not cross Black Medick and alfalfa, and select out all the undesirable characteristics, leaving the self-tripping habit of the male

parent, Black Medick, and the vegetative characteristics of the mother, alfalfa?

The first cross was made in 1911. The season was very dry and the work was commenced so late that there were few plants in full flower available. Recourse was had to using as the female parent, an exceptionally vigorous plant that had survived the plow in a field that was supposed to be completely turned over. Because of this accident Prof. Southworth has no way of knowing what strain the



This is the third generation plant from the Black Medick-alfalfa cross from which Prof. Southworth developed heavy seeding alfalfa.

mother represented. Seed was harvested in the fall of 1911, and in the following year nineteen plants were raised in the greenhouse. By the next fall the seed from the first generation was harvested.

Problem of Fertility

Nature, the jealous jade, protests at this sort of thing. Often enough, when the scientist plans an improvement on her scheme of things, she sulks. Every farm boy knows what happens when she is deceived into producing mules. That ends the performance. Mules will not breed, and the Black Medick alfalfa cross threatened to do the same thing for a while. Only a small percent of the flowers produced were fertile. Of the many thousand seeds sown a third generation plant (illustrated herewith) was obtained in 1916, that combined most of the desirable characteristics. Selections from this plant and its offspring have been continuously made, and such was the origin of the sample sent to Mr. Sargent.

What about the hardness of this new hybrid? All that Prof. Southworth will say is that the parent plant has gone through six winters at Winnipeg, and that none of the plots sown with seed therefrom have ever shown any serious winter-killing. He also emphasizes the view that even after twelve summers labors, the enterprise is only half completed. Every successive generation gives a higher percentage of fertile self-tripping plants. In the generation represented by the seed sown by Mr. Sargent there is still quite a sprinkling of infertile plants. Prof. Southworth hopes that in another ten years this fault will be completely eliminated by the process of natural selection. That will give us a variety which will seed heavily, possessing as well all the other qualities essential in an alfalfa for general cropping. Because he does not consider the results to date final, the variety has not been named.

The vision of which this undertaking was born appeals with even greater force today than in 1911. Speaking from the experiences of the last two

years, the prairie provinces urgently require fresh sources of revenue. Alfalfa is a commodity of world commerce. A Canadian export seed trade holds great possibilities. Last year this country received \$55,000 for the 2,075 bushels exported. Right over the border lies a market which bought ten times that much in the same space of time. And this is not a temporary market, for, over a period of ten years, the Kansas City market has paid \$13.65 per bushel of 60 lbs. retail, and \$9.76 to producers. European countries have made enquiries, conscious of the superiority of our seed with its inherent northern vigor and freedom from disease. Here is a resource worth developing.

Sioux Corn Culture Methods

Corn has been grown as a grain crop in Manitoba for more than 50 years. True the acreage has been limited and the corn growers have been Indians, but



Chief Sitting Eagle, Pipestone, Man.

a study of the methods followed by them will interest The Guide readers.

Native or Squaw corn was first planted on the banks of the Pipestone river, about 1870, by the Sioux Indian, Big Bear, it has been grown there by the Sioux ever since, and also by the Griswold, Oak River and Moose Mountain bands of Sioux. It is the most commonly grown variety of garden corn in the West, and has been successfully ripened as far north as settlement has gone. This variety is best described in the words of an American authority on corn:

"This corn is probably the earliest in the world. Height of stalk, two to three feet; ears borne one to four inches above the ground, and often appear to be growing right out of the ground instead of on the stalk. Many ears to a hill, all eight-rowed, seldom more than four inches long, and often not more than one and a half inches."

On the Pipestone reservation the Indians plant their corn about May 1, many growers plant six to seven kernels per hill, hills two feet to two and a half feet apart. One grower this year had a yield from this method of planting of eight bushels per acre. The corn ripens in August, the date depending on the season. It is husked early in September and dried out by braiding the husks together and hanging the braids on pole frames.

Is the low yield and dwarf habit of this corn due to the climate or to the cultural methods used? In the writer's opinion it is the cultural method. Sitting Eagle, the Pipestone Sioux chief, is perhaps the most successful corn grower on the reserve. He plants his corn May 1, usually, but his own experience and the traditions of his family have taught him to plant three kernels per hill with hills four feet each way. One familiar with common Squaw corn instantly recognizes that Sitting Eagle's corn is a distinct variety, the stalks are as high as a man's head, the ears are borne at least a foot from the ground, they are from six to ten inches in length.

Sitting Eagle told the writer that his corn or Wak-man-za, as it is called in the musical Sioux, has been grown as a distinct variety by his

family for at least 150 years, first in Minnesota, where his people dwelt prior to 1862, and since the early seventies on the banks of the Pipestone river. The largest ears have always been selected, and his method of planting followed. His corn is later in ripening than the ordinary Squaw corn, but it is a heavy yielder, in short a very superior variety.

In our experiments with the native corn we have repeatedly proven that thick, close planting results in small ears, thin, wide planting gives big ears. With us, dropping five kernels per hill, hills three feet apart, give the best yield of grain; but the seed used was ordinary Squaw corn. The ears grown were much inferior in quality to Sitting Eagle's corn. Sitting Eagle is still in the prime of life, but is a genuine old-timer, as he was born on the banks of Oak Lake. He well remembers the buffalo hunting days, and was a witness as a boy of an Indian battle between his people and the Blackfeet. "Then the police came and made the Indians shake hands, since then there has been peace." He is well read, and is a high type of our Indian citizen, the first Canadians.—Filius Terrae.



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Boost Flax for 1923

Farm crop experts in the state of Minnesota are predicting that flax will be one of the best paying crops in the spring grain area in the coming year. According to their statements flax sold at from 30 to 50 cents advance over wheat in pre-war years. December futures for wheat in Minneapolis at the time of writing are \$1.14 and for flax \$2.44. The tariff on wheat is 30 cents per bushel, and on the oil grain it is 40 cents per bushel. The improved industrial outlook gives rise to the expectation that the increased consumption of linseed oil in the next crop year will keep prices up in the face of a considerable increase in acreage. In this connection it is well to point out that ordinarily price fluctuations in flax are more sharp than for the other grains, for the reason that the market is more limited and therefore more easily flooded.

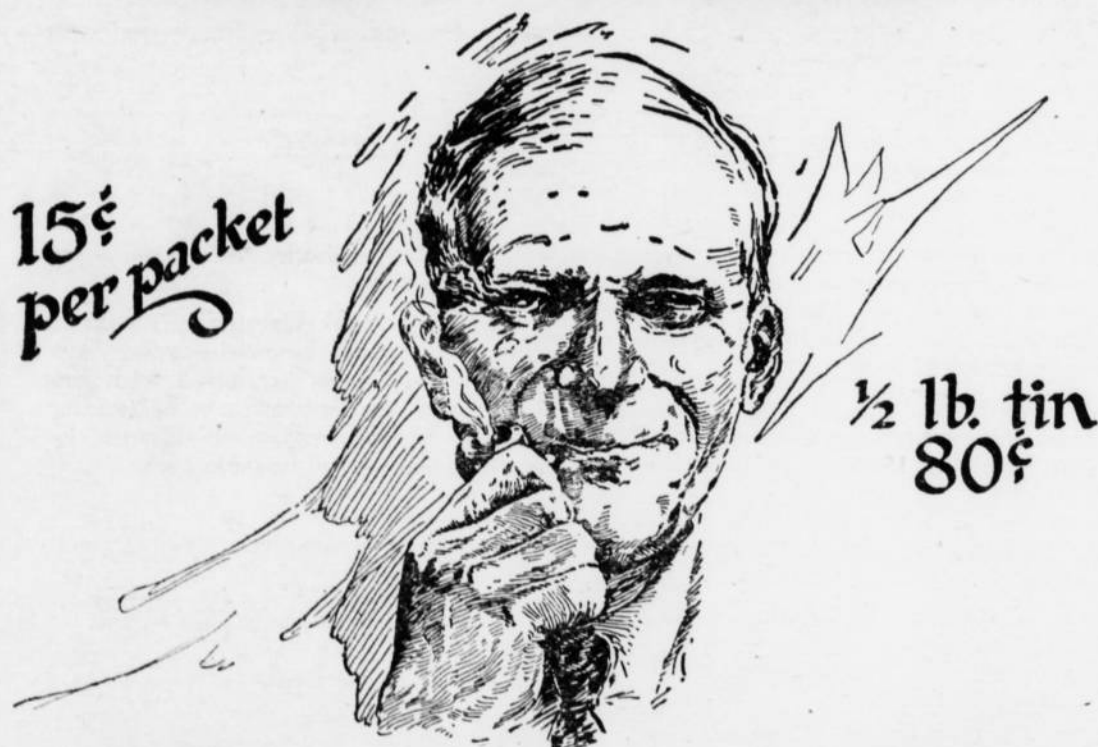
Both in Canada and the United States flax production has decreased rapidly since the collapse of the artificial price established by war conditions. The 1921 acreage of flax in the United States (official 1922 figures are

not available) show that production is at the lowest level it has touched for thirty years. In both countries the principal causes for this decrease are to be found in the rapid spread of weeds in the spring grain areas, and to the losses sustained through the ravages of flax wilt. In Canada the weed difficulty was uppermost. Flax is a poor weed fighter, and many men whose farms were too weedy to attempt flax culture were tempted into it by the government propaganda. The result was a disappointing crop and a general condemnation of this grain. In the United States, and to some extent here, flax wilt presented a real problem which has been met by the development very recently of wilt-resistant varieties. J. H. Ellis, experimentalist at the Manitoba Agricultural College, recommends as the best of these, North Dakota No. 52.

A good dairyman can yet make more money with butter at 30 cents to 35 cents a pound, made from bred-and-fed-for-production cows that are free from disease and well cared for, than the scrub farmer can with poor animals and butter at 50 cents a pound.

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The Grain Growers' Guide is interested in promoting better poultry on the farms of its readers. It has therefore arranged for a supply of cockerels and eggs from Approved Flocks.

These flocks are handled under government supervision, with special attention paid to feed, housing, disease and egg production. They are regularly inspected by an expert poultry authority.

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Leave It to Sylvia

Continued from page 7

"'Tis that corner field," roared old John. "Always Searles must have it for that son of his. When young Martin was in college, why he must have it for agricultural experiments when he graduated. Then he graduated and went to work in the city. But, of course, Jo Searles must have some excuse. Martin was coming home in two years and would want the corner field saved for him. Today he is home—for a vacation only. And still Jo Searles refuses to sell me the corner field."

"I have offered more than a reasonable price," he rumbled on. "I have argued, almost begged to buy that land and he won't sell. I tell you I must have it—the Blue Thistle isn't complete without it."

He ended with almost a whimper. That plot of ground had been thorn in his side for over twenty years, and he and Searles had almost come to blows over it. To have lost it now, when he had been so sure of getting it, was disappointment, indeed.

They sat around him in sympathetic silence. That is, all except Sylvia. She leaned toward him eagerly.

"Did you say the son was Martin Searles?" she cried breathlessly.

The old man nodded dumbly.

"Why," she continued, "I might be able to help."

Old John merely snorted. The idea was too preposterous for consideration.

But while they all sat around the kitchen, Sylvia ran for her hat and slipped out the door. Not even Donald noticed her departure.

It was two miles to the Searles' homestead by the road, but only one across the fields. The young grain was green as emerald, and as far as she could see, the deep waves of it stretched to meet the sunset. She followed the fences as much as possible and some distance from her destination, she met Martin Searles.

"Mr. Searles," she said, coming to the point at once, "I once did you a favor, didn't I?"

The young man looked as though he had seen a ghost.

"For heaven's sake!" he ejaculated. "Is that you, Miss Garrison?"

"It is and I'm in a hurry, too. I'm staying at Maclean's. Do you remember the favor I once did for you?"

"I'll say I do. If it hadn't been for your tip, I'd still be a common counter-jumper in the neckwear department, or worse yet, following a plow on some piece of sage land; instead of head buyer for Mackly and Evendon, with annual trips to New York. Do I remember it? You bet I do!"

"Well, I'm asking one in return now. It means everything to me," her voice quite trembled with the earnestness of her appeal. "Your father owns a corner field that Mr. Maclean wants to buy. Make your father sell it to him. You can, can't you?"

"Why, yes," answered Martin. "I guess I can. Say, you're the girl Donald Maclean wants to marry, aren't you? Heard about it. And you want Dad to sell my old patch, eh? I see—and believe me, Miss Garrison, I'll see that you get your favor!"

Sylvia clasped his hand warmly. Then she sped back through the gathering dusk to the Blue Thistle ranch house. She could see the lights beaming through the flowered curtains as she approached. A full moon was riding up the sky from a star-luminous horizon, and all about her the earthy smell of green, growing things mingled with the scent of roadside sage.

"O God," she prayed, "let this be home for me. I've never had a home. I've never before lived on a farm, I've never been able to see beyond the next house top. Let me have a chance and a home here."

She stood for a moment looking up at the immense bowl of bending sky that seems so near to the high plateau of Big Plains. Such a lot of open air. Was there not room in all this wonderful land out here for her?

It was the usual smiling Sylvia who entered the living-room.

"My land!" exclaimed Mrs. Maclean. "Where have you been. I declare it seems lonesome the minute you get out of sight."

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"I've just been out counting stars," laughed Sylvia with a light kiss for the older woman. Old John was nowhere in sight, having departed for bed with his disappointment.

"Oh, I say," cried Donald jumping up from the couch, "counting stars alone is no fun at all. It isn't fair, either. Come on, now, and count stars with me!"

Which they proceeded to do, though I doubt if the stars received very much attention.

They were all at breakfast the next morning when a knock sounded on the door. Mrs. Maclean opened it and there stood Jo Searles.

"Mornin'," he said. "I came to tell you, Maclean, you kin have that corner field if you want it."

Old John jumped to his feet, overturning a chair in his excitement.

"Martin don't want it," continued the visitor. "He kind of convinced me I done wrong to hold that land against you all these years. Martin's my only child and I guess I set too much store by him. Always thought I'd like to see him settle on that corner piece and raise some young 'uns there. But he says he don't want it. Says he knows the young lady stayin' here, and he wants me to sell the corner to you, 'cause she helped him along one time. Anyone that's helped my Martin ahead stands jake with me. And I guess, from what Martin says, the young lady's got a better business head than some of us old codgers."

"Anyway, you kin have the land, John, no matter what you're goin' to use it for."

Old John gave Sylvia one long look from under the bushy eyebrows. Then he cleared his throat and said, a trifle huskily,

"Sit down, Jo, sit down and have some coffee. We can talk things over. But first, I want you to meet Sylvia. She's going to be our new daughter-in-law, you know. And I'm aimin' to use that corner for about the same purpose as you was. Its a cottage I'll be building there for Donald and the lass."

Car Owners, Watch Jack Frost!

The winter season is upon us, when the majority of cars in the rural districts will be out of commission for four or five months and car owners are warned against neglecting their storage batteries while the car is idle.

The battery should be removed from the car at once and placed with some reliable service station, where it will be properly cared for during the winter and kept in a fully charged condition, as the plates will sulphate badly if the battery is allowed to run down, and this results in the destruction of the separators.

The best way to have your battery taken care of in the winter is to have it dry stored, and then no deterioration takes place during the time in which it is not in use, and it is no older, chemically speaking, in the spring than it was when placed in storage. This consists of taking out the cells, plates and separators, cleaning and drying the plates and storing the battery in a dry condition until it is required in the spring. It is then re-assembled with new electrolyte and new separators and freshly charged. Should any new plates be required the necessary repairs can be made while the battery is in a disassembled condition and before it is again re-assembled at a much lower cost than under any other circumstances. Be sure that no person is allowed to undertake this operation on your battery except a qualified battery expert, as there are many things to be taken into consideration besides the mere disassembling of the battery, and it is a very easy matter to completely ruin a perfectly good battery by an amateur attempt to dry-store it. The negative plates will heat when first exposed to the air and must be put through a cooling process before they can be permanently stored away for the winter. If you are not running your car attend to your battery at once. If you are running your car during cold weather, have it tested frequently and kept as nearly fully charged as possible. Prevention is better than cure.

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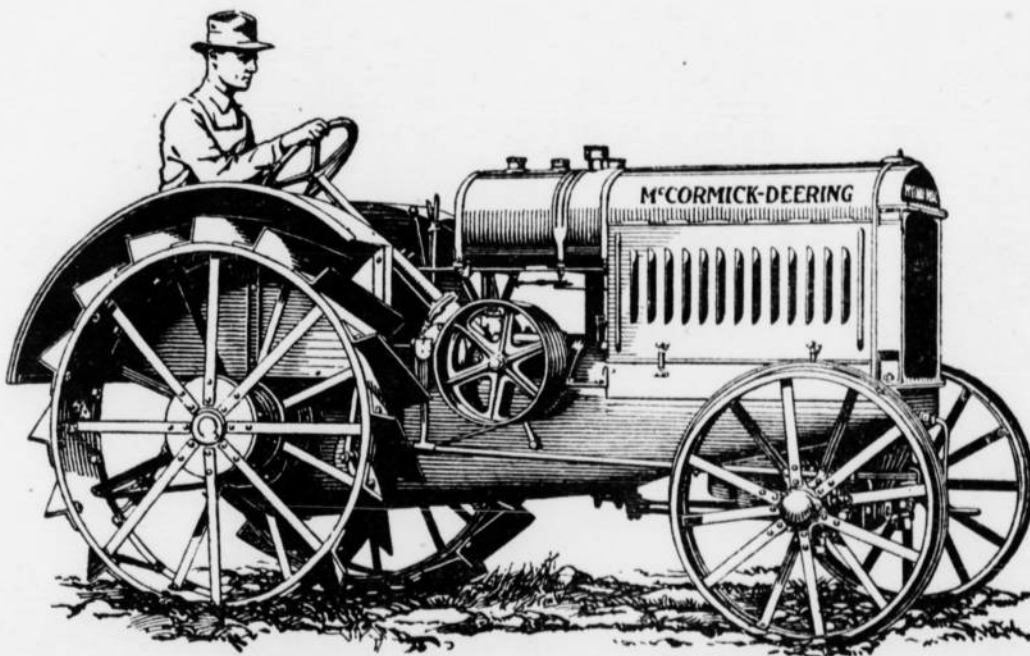
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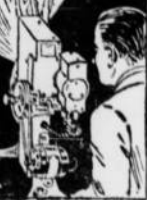
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2nd Prize, \$40.00 in Cash
3rd Prize, \$35.00 in Cash
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5th to 9th Prizes—Each \$10.00
TOGETHER WITH MANY MERCHANDISE PRIZES



Solve this puzzle and win a CASH PRIZE. There are 6 faces to be found above, concealed about the Banks customers. Can you find them? If so mark each one with an X, cut out the picture, and write on a separate piece of paper these words, "I have found all the faces and marked them" and mail same to us with your name and address. In case of ties, handwriting and neatness will be considered factors. If correct we will advise you by return mail of a simple condition to fulfill. Don't send any money. You can be a prize winner without spending one cent of your money. Send your reply direct to
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275 CRAIG STREET WEST.
MONTREAL, CANADA

The Countrywoman

Alberta's Two-roomed Schools

EACH province has had its own particular school problem to meet and solve. In the West long distances, sparse settlement and the racial differences of the people have added to the difficulty of finding a satisfactory solution to the outstanding problem in education—the rural school. Educationalists have not been able to follow rule and precedent, but, like the settlers who are adjusting themselves to new conditions, they have had to strike out new paths and try new methods.

Some of the new ideas tried out have been so valuable and so successful that they have been noted and copied by others. Alberta has worked out a scheme for meeting the problem of overcrowding which now is sometimes found, especially in our New-Canadian school districts. In these and other districts it has been difficult to supply the necessary school accommodation and to provide some means of offering an opportunity for high school education. In many of the older districts consolidation solved this problem, but in some districts consolidation was not feasible. Alberta tried the plan of building the two-roomed school to meet this need.

Today there are approximately 100 two-roomed schools in the province of Alberta. The illustration on this page shows two different types of these school buildings. They, of course, take up the elementary work, and in addition to this offer high school work up to grade 10. The Department of Education does not insist on the building of such a school until the number of pupils enrolled reaches 60. There are two teachers in charge and usually a teachers' residence is provided.

Mary, Jean and the Dentist

One fine afternoon Mary Stuart hitched up old Bob, and with little Jean drove over to Cousin Martha's, a mile and a half distant. The main purpose of her visit was to get a new crochet pattern which is very popular this year. When Bob had been put in the barn, Mary went up to the house and was warmly welcomed by Cousin Martha, but Jean stayed to play with the roly poly puppy in the yard.

In the meantime the two women were busy with their needlework and with discussions about the program for the Women's Section during the next winter. Jean had the time of her life romping around the yard until she got into conversation with the ducks. They were enjoying themselves in a puddle and unfortunately Jean forgot she wasn't a duck and slipped into the mud.

When she picked herself up she was a sorry sight, for her clean rompers with the patch-work chickens were a sight to behold. On going into the house she was scolded by her mother, who promised that if she ever did that again the dentist would pull all her teeth out. When Mary and Cousin Martha had done their best to clean up Jean she went out to play once more.

Later in the afternoon Cousin Martha made a cup of tea and cut some cake and called in Jean to have a glass of

milk. While drinking the cup that cheers Mary said, "I'm just dreading having to take Jean to the dentist because she kicks and screams so much that I can hardly get her into the dentist's chair." In the meantime Jean was taking in all this information while having her milk and a cookie. Mary continued, "I guess I'll have to get my own fixed soon and I hate the thought of having that awful drill on my teeth." Cousin Martha merely said, "That's too bad, my dear," and waited until Jean ran out to play again.

After a while Mary referred to the subject again, so Cousin Martha, who had brought up eight children, had her innings. "Mary, dear," she commenced, "do you think it is right to promise Jean that the dentist will pull her teeth if she is not good?" "Perhaps it isn't," replied the young mother, "but she won't pay attention to anything else." Cousin Martha continued: "I think it is also a pity to say in front of Jean how much you dread getting your teeth fixed for she naturally thinks it is a very painful business."

"There's a good deal in that," returned Mary, "but how can I persuade her not to have any fear?"

"Well, I'll tell you how we managed with our children. Father and I determined from the first that we would never even drop a hint about dentistry being painful. Then we had their teeth looked over regularly so that there were seldom any cavities."

"That certainly sounds a wise plan, cousin Martha, I must talk the matter over with Frank. It had never occurred to me before. Thank you very much for the hint."

After a while Mary had to start for home, so she collected her needlework, called Jean, hitched up Bob and drove home, resolving to try her cousin's plan.

The New U.S. Woman Member

Although there were six women candidates for the United States Senate and 22 for the National House of Representatives, only one woman was elected. Mrs. Winnifred Mason Huck, of Cook County, Illinois, was elected as Republican candidate to fill out the unexpired term of her father. This means that Mrs. Huck will be in Congress until March 4 next. She is the first married woman to be elected and the third to take her seat in the House, as Miss Rankin and Miss Robertson

preceded her. Until next March there will be two women members and after that none, for Miss Alice Robertson was defeated in Oklahoma.

Of the six women aspiring to positions in the Senate, one was a Prohibitionist, two were Independents, one Socialist and Farmer-Labor, and two Democrats. Of the 22 candidates for the House, five were Republicans, seven Democrats, three Prohibitionists, one Farmer-Labor, three Socialist and Farmer-Labor, and three Socialists.

Mrs. Huck has been described as a young woman—probably under 35—the mother of three children. She has been closely identified with politics through having worked with her father and having watched Washington affairs from close up. She has not been associated with civic or club work in any active way. According to newspaper reviews she has taken a stand for "constitutional work towards the establishment of world peace," child-labor laws, the bonus, a war referendum and a uniform divorce law.

The defeat of Miss Robertson, the second woman to be elected, is of interest. Miss Robertson cannot in any sense be termed a "feminist." In fact she has succeeded in calling down upon her head the wrath of the organized women because of her refusal to vote for the Sheppard-Towner Maternity Bill and other pieces of legislation planned especially for the protection of women. Nor could she by any stretch of the imagination be called a radical. Her definition of her own program shortly after she was elected, perhaps, well defines her attitude: "First, I am a Christian; second, I am an American; third, I am a Republican and a stand-patter too." Since Miss Robertson was defeated she has had something to say regarding the cleanness of election campaigns, or, more properly speaking, the lack of cleanness. She has made the statement that "Politics are a good thing for a woman to keep out of." An American paper points out that in view of the fact that Miss Robertson was an anti-suffragist in the days before woman suffrage that this may be simply an instance of reversion to type.

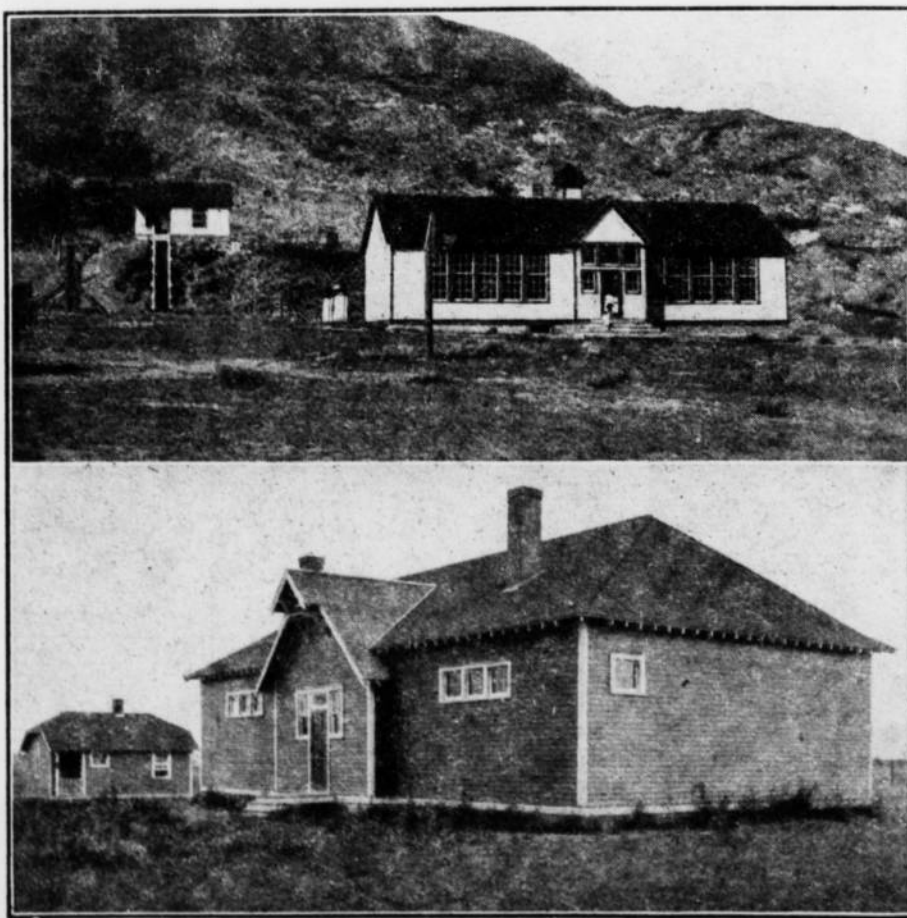
Women in the United States interested in women's place in public life are finding cause for great rejoicing over the election of Florence E. Allen, of Ohio, as judge of the State Supreme Court. She is the first woman to be elected to such a position. She is a leader of distinction, has had a brilliant legal career, is a talented musician and a noted lecturer.

Manitoba's First Step

Manitoba's temperance forces have taken their first step towards preparing for the coming referendum on the liquor question. During the past month a temperance rally of delegates from all parts of the province was held in the city of Winnipeg. At this meeting the issue which is to come before the people was defined as being a question of government sale of liquor for "beverage purposes." This must not be confused with government control, which we already have.

At some time during the coming year a referendum

Continued on Page 23



Two of Alberta's two-roomed rural schools. Upper: School and teachers' residence at Wayne. Lower: Whitemud two-roomed school and teachers' cottage.

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter, and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

Population by Sexes

The Editor.—Would you please answer this question in your paper: Which are the more numerous in Canada, men or women?—Alex Hjelt, Steeddale, Sask.
[As per census of 1910. Males 3,821,995; females 3,384,648. Figures for 1921 census not yet published.—Editor.]

A Correction

The Editor.—I noticed in the August 23 issue of The Grain Growers' Guide an article, entitled, Some 1922 Summerfallows, explaining my system of farming, and I wish to call several mistakes of this article to your attention. I use eight horses in place of four to summerfallow 200 acres, and I use wide teeth at all times on the cultivator. The last time over I cultivate about six inches deep. I remove shovels from each side of the cultivator until the horses can put it to the depth which I wish to cultivate.

My yield of wheat this year on my cultivated summerfallow was 25 bushels per acre, and my oats 43½ bushels per acre. There was very little rain here after your visit on July first, until harvest time. I would appreciate it very much if these mistakes could be corrected through The Guide, as the previous article might lead some farmers to believe that they could do a very unusual amount of work with very little power. So far as I know, there have been no fields of grain in my district, raised on plowed land, which gave any better returns than my own.—B. K. Bohannan, Stibbald, Alta.

Wants a Lloyd George

The Editor.—The farmer should have a better credit system so that he could get money or credit without paying such a high rate of interest. Why is the Australian farmer so much better off than the Canadian farmer, in this respect? where they have a Commonwealth Bank that supplies money to individual customers at 6 per cent., and to corporations at 4½ to 5 per cent. An institution that started business without a cent of capital ten years ago, during the war period, and now has a reserve capital of several hundred thousand pounds and is in a position to finance the Australian wheat pool.

Why are the Australians and New Zealanders more progressive than we are? Is it because their leaders have a higher standard of statesmanship; or are they more patriotic, or have they more brain-power?

Canada has never produced a real statesman, only petty politicians. Sir John A. McDonald was the nearest approach to a statesman that Canada has ever seen, and yet he was more politician than statesman. Still, if he had lived, he would have realized long before now, that his national policy of protection was a failure, his acumen as a politician would have shown him that.

Premier Greenfield told the Peace River people that although conditions were bad now, they were worse in 1893, when he stall-fed steers in Ontario, that sold for two cents per pound.

With all due respect to Mr. Greenfield, I beg to disagree with him, I also lived in Ontario at that time and know something of conditions prevailing then. I know that the farmer could buy with the proceeds of his two-cent steers, a pair of overalls for 90 cents, equal in quality to those he has to pay \$2.25 for in Alberta today, a pair of cowhide work boots for \$1.25, that would out-wear two pairs of the split leather and paper boots that he has to pay \$4.50 to \$6.00 for now. A sulky rake for \$22, a mower for \$30, a self-binder for \$90, a plow for \$12, a farm wagon complete for \$60, a set of harness that would out-wear two sets of present day harness for \$35, and these Ontario prices on implements were all based on nine months credit without interest. If he paid cash he got a 10 per cent. discount. While here today the price asked is the cash price. If credit is wanted the farmer is penalized to the extent of about 10 per cent., and is charged interest at 7 per cent. from the hour the implement leaves the shed, until November 1, and if not paid then 10 per cent. until paid.

Decidedly conditions were not worse in 1893, but we farmers are still "grinning," and have no intention of passing the buck. We are still the backbone of Canada, but there are certain conditions that must be met and remedied. Who is to do it? Where is the statesman who has the courage to grapple with these conditions? Oh! that we had a Lloyd George in Canada.—A. Luman, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

Grading of Wheat

The Editor.—We would be glad of space in the open forum to voice our protest at the glaring injustice we are receiving in the government grading inspection returns for our wheat.

It was given out in the press the first part of the season that 75 per cent. of the wheat shipped was grading No. 1 Northern, the wheat shipped from this district this fall is a very heavy wheat, all over 60 pounds to the bushel, but too light in color for No. 1 Northern.

The returns give us 90 per cent. No. 3 Northern; and street wheat is all bought for No. 3 Northern, thus further fleecing the small farmer of another five cents a bushel.

If concerted action can give us anything approaching a square deal, let every grain grower's local and every co-operative elevator local in Saskatchewan arise as one man and send their resolutions of protest to the Board of Grain Commissioners; Mr. Forke, the leader of the Progressives; and their federal member.—Samuel Smith, Brooksbury, Sask.

Farmers and Their Creditors

The Editor.—Your two editorials in The Guide of November 8, The Plight of Agriculture and Debtors and Creditors were interesting, but there is one phase of the situation and a very significant one indeed, with which you have not dealt. The machinery provided by the different provincial governments for mediation and adjustment between creditor and debtor is just about as useful to the farmer as a gasoline engine without gasoline. It may have had a political effect on the farmers but it has performed no other useful function.

These bureaus advise the farmer to tender pro rata to his creditors and advise the creditors to accept payment on this basis, but I have before me a letter from the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, to a farmer in reply to an offer to settle 50 per cent of his indebtedness to the department for some cattle purchased, as 50 per cent. was more than he could pay some other creditors, but the departmental official curtly states that they must have the whole account.

For one month this fall, the total number of cattle sold in Winnipeg, Edmonton and Calgary was 73,000 head, as against 32,000 last year. This, in spite of the fact that on the whole feed is more abundant on the prairies than other years. I have just returned from Winnipeg after spending two days in the stock yards, and found scores of farmers under the expense of feeding their cattle for days in the yards unable to sell at any price. Some of the cattle were disposed of at prices that would not pay the expenses and the shipper in such cases would have been money ahead had he destroyed his herd rather than ship to Winnipeg. A gentleman connected with a packing house informed me that one shipment of cattle they had handled had been purchased so low that the hides sold for about what the cattle had cost. A great many of these farmers who had co-operative shipments told me that most of these men were compelled to sell or they would have been sacrificed by the sheriff, and in many cases it was the final disposal of the last of their herd under pressure from their creditors.

The president of the Ontario Agricultural College recently addressing a meeting of farmers, stated that the purchasing power of the farmers' grain and cattle was now only 50 per cent. of what it was in 1914. Hon. D. L. McLeod, speaking before a meeting of business men in Winnipeg a few days ago, said that although the crop was the largest in the history of the province, yet the cost of production, and the low price obtained meant that all that could be looked for was the payment of liabilities incurred during the present crop year. And yet there is all over the prairies a perfect orgy of judicial and private seizures that are eating up, not thousands, but millions of dollars in expenses that otherwise would have served the more useful purpose of paying debts.

I am authoritatively informed that in this judicial district of Yorkton, there are over 4,000 accounts in the hands of the sheriff, and as the private seizures for arrears of interest, chattel mortgages, lien notes etc., are generally in excess of the judicial accounts, one is safe in assuming that the total number for the district will not be less than double this amount. In dozens of cases investigated, I have found that in nearly every instance the costs after seizure were greater than the original debt, and in a recent letter handed to the press, I estimated that the total cost of debt collection, in the province of Saskatchewan this year, costs wrung from a helpless and bankrupt farming population, would reach a total of at least \$5,000,000. As the district of Yorkton is more favored by Providence than many others in that it has an exceptionally rich soil, an abundant rainfall and plenty of fuel, I cannot accept the suggestion that it is faring any worse than other parts of the province, and now consider that the above estimate was too low.

The financial condition of our local business men, depending as it does upon the ability of the farmer to pay, is deplorable. Every merchant is compelled to increase his staff for collection purposes, and practically turn his business into a detective agency, increasing his overhead expense at a time when rigid economy is absolutely essential, and meanwhile he sees what little profit there is in the crop absorbed in costs that under a more humane system would reach his hands in legitimate payment of debt, and, therefore, it is understandable that the demand for a moratorium is not confined to the agricultural



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The Grain Growers' Guide needs men and women to act as District Representatives, and have a plan by which good money can be made in spare time. No investment—no experience necessary. You get your cash profits the first day you work. The amount you earn depends entirely upon the time you give to this pleasant and profitable work.

Extra Money Every Month

One Saskatchewan representative has earned extra money every month this year—some months over \$50.00; in fact one month he made \$70.00. He is busy every day at his other work and has little spare time. Nevertheless he finds it easy to make this extra money. His friends and acquaintances gladly give him their orders, just as yours would give theirs to you.

Your Success is Assured From the Beginning

Most people in your neighborhood already subscribe to The Guide. To the person who is willing to look after these renewals and new subscriptions for us we send our unique plan of co-operation that assures your success as a Guide Representative from the beginning. Others have found it a good plan—so will you. Write for particulars now. It costs you nothing and may bring you big returns.

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To be equally divided amongst those who do not win one of the larger prizes.

To enter this Contest, you must first find the Mistress, mark the place with an X, and send it to us, together with your Name and Address. If it is correct, we will at once send you particulars of one simple condition that we ask you to fulfil. This condition is very simple, and as soon as it is fulfilled you are entitled to a CASH PRIZE at the close of the contest. Neatness and promptness will be carefully considered in awarding the BIG CASH PRIZES, so answer promptly, and write as neatly as you can. Better SEND YOUR ANSWER NOW to

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population but finds equal support among the country business men.

Hundreds of farmers are being forced off the land, indirectly evicted under a system that has no counterpart in British history, since the events in the highlands of Scotland succeeding the passing of the Act of Settlement, with the difference that the Scottish crofters were fortunate in securing assistance in emigrating and establishing themselves in other lands, from noble-hearted and wealthy Samaritans of that day, but no Selkirk nor Shaftesbury has arisen to extend charity to those less favored Canadians of the twentieth century. In one locality I have in mind, no less than twenty farmers have emigrated to California, Washington, or to the cities. These are the more fortunate ones who were able to save enough for transportation. A modern Goldsmith might easily find theme for song in the wholesale desertion of Saskatchewan farms, that would make the reader of the next century shudder and perhaps congratulate himself that he had not lived in the twentieth century. Verily, there is some truth in Mahomet's philosophy on the plow, "wherever this implement has been adopted by the people, it has invariably been followed by servitude and degradation."

Meanwhile our governmental and commercial institutions are expending money and energy inducing European settlers to come to Canada and engage in the lucrative

industry of agriculture. Trying to fill up the barrel that has no bottom.

With the cause I will not deal. When one's house is on fire, the only thing in mind is to extinguish the flames.

Perhaps at this stage, it looks like locking the stable after the horse is gone, but even now if our provincial governments take action something may be done. A moratorium with a departmental injunction that everyone must disburse what surplus he has on a pro rata basis, and with a responsible body to act as a court of appeal in cases where the law were being taken advantage of, a body with authority, not the emasculated institution that at present masquerades under a name that signifies power; power that it does not possess. Such a body could be of immense service to the whole country, and the only element lacking to put it into effect is statesmanship.—M. W. Campbell, M.P., Pelly, Sask.

The Kindersley Farm

The Editor.—With reference to an editorial which was published in last week's Guide in regard to the demonstration farm shortly to be located here.

This is not to be an experimental farm as you state, but as noted above merely a demonstration farm, the location of which is being changed from Madison, twenty miles south of here, to a piece of land adjoining the townsite of Kindersley.

STAMMERING

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KITCHENER, CANADA

Another little error I would like to correct. You state that Scott and Kindersley conditions are practically identical. As regards soils this is far from being the case, the soil here being of the heavy clay, sage brush variety, whilst the soil at Scott by no means can be classed as heavy, I will admit that climatic conditions are more or less the same in both cases.

We think that a demonstration farm located on the heavy clay of this western part of the province, is bound to prove of very great benefit to everybody, and a detriment to none. The cost to the public should not run above \$250.—Yours faithfully, Kindersley Agricultural Society, Geoffrey E. Turnbull, sec.-treas.

[Note.—This letter is referred to in our editorial columns. We have received one or two other letters on the same subject but the above covers the ground of all the objections raised to the editorial.—Editor.]



DOC SAWBONES ADVERTISES HIS RADIO SHOP

About two weeks ago Doc Sawbones decided it was time to introduce "Radio" to the little Doo Dads. He lost no time and within a week had opened up a shop and was offering for sale the most modern of radio equipment. He had anchor posts and wire for aerials, cute little receiving sets with shiny bands that fastened over the head and great broadcasters that were enclosed in glass cases and had funny little wheels and fixings inside. The little Doo Dads were interested—they would come and look but could not be persuaded to buy. Doc Sawbones fitted up a nice cozy room and advertised free concerts, but by this time the little Doo Dads had become suspicious and would not attend the concerts. Doc Sawbones was greatly worried, and it was then he hit upon his great plan for advertising his radio. He hired the services of Nicholas Nutt and Tiny, his elephant. He fastened one of the anchor posts to Tiny's tail and the elephant held the other anchor post in his trunk, the wires were fastened, the receiving apparatus was mounted on the top of the tunicab, old Doc Sawbones crawled in, Nicholas climbed up to the driver's seat, and away they went. And now here they are parading the streets of Dooville, and as they pass by the little Doo Dads are given the treat of their lives. The radio is "picking up" the stirring music and the funny songs that are being sent out by a

broadcasting station in one of the very large cities. Doc Sawbones, the clever business man, has solved the problem. The little Doo Dads would not attend his free concerts in the nice cozy little room so Doc Sawbones has taken the concerts to the little Doo Dads on the streets, and what a commotion he is creating. They are now passing the schoolhouse and the little fellows have climbed the fence, crowded out of the windows and one little Doo Dad, with his brother in the baby carriage, has rushed down the steps and upset Old Man Grouch, who was passing. My! Oh My! but Mr. Grouch is angry. Old Flannelfeet, the cop, is standing right in the middle of the street and ordering a little Doo Dad to get out of the way. Flannelfeet had better be moving, too. If Tiny steps on him with one of those big feet, he will be all flattened out like a pancake. Old Sleepy Sam was sleeping away on his hot dog cart. Roly and Poly had been following Nicholas and Tiny—they saw their chance; Roly tells Sleepy Sam all about it while Poly fishes out the hot weenies. When Sleepy Sam goes to make a sandwich for his next customer he will find the can empty. Poor Sleepy! After Doc Sawbones returned to his shop—he sold all of his radio equipment in just a few days and afterward the little Doo Dads listened to concerts every evening.

Big Prize Contest For Boys and Girls

\$500.00 in Prizes Given Free—185 of Them

Send \$1.00 for one year's subscription to The Guide (new or renewal), your own or anyone else's, and you will receive by return mail a big Doo Dad Book, with pages and pages of stories and pictures of these fun-loving little adventurers. With the book we send you a list of all the prizes, showing their great value, and a Contest Sheet to be colored and returned. Without any further cost to you this contest sheet is entered in this contest where you have a chance to win one of the big prizes—one chance for every entry. You can have as many entries as you wish—one for each subscription you send in—but each contestant can win only one of the big prizes. The Contest closes December 15, 1922. The prizes will be awarded within two weeks after the closing. This is the best time of the year to get subscriptions, as most people subscribe or renew in the fall, so do not delay but get busy now. You may be one of the lucky ones.

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Return our \$3.50 when you have sold them and we immediately send you the fine Hockey Skates (your size) and the puck all post paid, and we send you the dandy shin guards too. If you will show your fine prizes to your friends and get just one of them to sell our goods and earn our fine prize as you did, or the fine Hockey Gauntlets for securing on y three agents to sell our goods and earn our prize. It's easy, boys Don't miss this chance. Order the Yum Yums today. Address—THE FAIRY BERRY CO., DEPT. S 40 TORONTO ONT.



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The carriage is the prettiest you have ever seen. It is real wicker enameled in beautiful French grey. It has big strong springs and the wheels are steel with fine rubber tires. In addition it has the beautiful wicker hood, just like a real baby carriage. You can move it any way you like.
Send your name and address today and get post paid just 35 handsome packages of "Dewkist Bognet" the lovely new perfume to sell at only 10c. Everybody buys this delightful perfume. Many take two or three packages. It's no trouble to sell "Dewkist Bognet." Return our \$3.50 when you've sold them and we will send your beautiful doll at once all charges paid and the handsome doll carriage is yours too. If you will show your lovely prize to y our friends and get only three of them to sell our goods and earn our fine prize like you did. Address The Regal Mfg. Co., Dept. C 40, Toronto, Ont., 4K.

Eggs at \$25 Each

A news item from Tacoma, Wash., states: "A record price for eggs in this section was established when H. H. Lewthers, of Woodland, sold twenty eggs from Lady Jewell, his champion White Leghorn hen, for \$500." That's \$25 apiece. Well, we don't suppose any of you can beat that record. C. Deer, of Canora, Sask., does not report any such sales, but he does express satisfaction with results obtained for his classified ad. in The Guide:
"I had such good success with my advertising. Sold all my cockerels and eggs. The Guide sure gets the buyers."

May Settle in Alberta

In view of the fact that a large number of British officers will be demobilized from the army in India shortly, and that these men have a small amount of capital and are desirous of securing land in the Overseas Dominions, an effort is being made to interest them in Alberta. Major F. Yeats Brown, one of these officers, is now on a tour of Canada, and was in Alberta the past week, for the purpose of gathering information and investigating conditions.

The Countrywoman

Continued from Page 20

will be submitted to the electorate of Manitoba. Just what form the ballot will take has not yet been decided. The Moderation League is pressing for the bill which it has prepared and asking that it be the bill which shall be submitted to the legislature. They have been extremely busy during the last few weeks getting hundreds of names to their petition. There seems to be some slight confusion in the minds of some people as to what their petition asks. No one should sign a petition until he be sure of what that petition means. A close study of this bill reveals many dangerous features.

A. E. Cooke, president of the People's Prohibition Association of B.C., spoke very clearly and forcibly on the breakdown of government control and sale of liquor in B.C. It is very evident from Mr. Cooke's remarks that bootlegging and crime have increased in British Columbia since the sale of liquor has become legal. That is something that should be very significant to those who are dissatisfied with the bootlegging and law breaking under the present legislation.

Manitoba realizes the seriousness of the situation and its temperance forces are organized and ready to bring the question before the voters of the province.

The Grasshopper Army

Continued from Page 9

again ready to feed. At this time, however, their food consists of grasshopper eggs and they search actively through the soil till they find, and enter, a packet of eggs. Here they feed till the approach of winter. With the arrival of spring they attack the eggs once more and grow, at their expense, to a quite respectable size. The eggs which the vivid red mites lay during the spring hatch in the early summer, and the extremely small mites scatter over the soil till they find a grasshopper upon which to attach themselves, and to feed.

During the first two years of the present grasshopper outbreak we failed to find any of these red mites and feared that they could not be counted upon to assist us in suppressing the pest. They were, however, either present in very small numbers or have been imported by grasshoppers that have flown in from considerable distances, for they have increased so rapidly that we found them this summer in almost every district that was severely infested.

Other Insect Enemies

The grubs of several blister beetles, of which the best known example is the large purple and green species that feeds on caraganas and beans, feed almost entirely on grasshopper eggs. We have seldom found these grubs in breeding grounds in Alberta, and do not think that they are of sufficient value to counterbalance the damage that is done by the adult beetles.

Several species of thread-waisted wasps hunt down grasshoppers and paralyze them with their stings. They then drag them to a hole in the ground, lay an egg on them and cover them with earth. The egg hatches and the wasp grub feeds on the helpless, though living grasshopper.

All of these parasites have increased very materially throughout the territory that has suffered most severely from the outbreak of grasshoppers. They will continue to increase till their combined efforts not only prevent further increase of the grasshoppers, but reduce them to abnormally small numbers. This day is being hastened by the control campaigns that are being waged in the affected areas. Equilibrium has already been established in some of the districts that suffered most heavily in 1919, and it will continue to spread until the whole prairie is freed from the pest.

Machinery can't be overhauled and repaired now if the sky is the roof.

An iceless farm is desirable now, but how about next summer?

ASPIRIN

UNLESS you see the name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all



Accept only an "unbroken package" of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which contains directions and dose worked out by physicians during 22 years and proved safe by millions for

| | | |
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| Colds | Headache | Rheumatism |
| Toothache | Neuralgia | Neuritis |
| Earache | Lumbago | Pain, Pain |

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Mono-acetic acid ester of Salicylic acid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

Better Christmas Puddings!

Better Christmas Cakes!

and very much better—are made by using part Roman Meal and part flour in puddings and cakes.

Recipe

Plum Pudding

Mix 1 Cup Roman Meal; 1/2 cup flour; 2 T. Spn Cinnamon; 1 T. Spn ground ginger; 1/4 T. Spn ground cloves; 1/4 T. Spn ground allspice; 1 1/2 cups seeded raisins; 1 1/2 cups currants; 2 cups suet; 1/2 cup chopped pearl; 1/2 cup blanched almonds; 1/2 T. Spn salt. Mix well 3 eggs and 1/2 cup brown sugar. Stir in 1 cup milk. Stir both mixtures together. Mix well. Place in Mould. Boil or steam 2 1/2 hours. Serve with caramel or hard sauce.

Finer flavor—richer color—more granular—more digestible—less soggy—and in every way superior products result from mixing ROMAN MEAL with flour. Make your Christmas treat a greater treat with Roman Meal—Nature's Nut Brown Food.

Recipe

Caramel Sauce

2 cups granulated sugar; 2 cups water; butter size of walnut; 2 tablespoons cornstarch—dissolved in cold water; 1 teaspoonful vanilla; 1/2 cup of the sugar to be browned. When golden brown add butter. Bring to boil, add starch and vanilla.

Recipe

Christmas Cake

Mix 1 1/4 Cup Roman Meal; 1 cup flour; 2 1/4 cups currants; 1 1/2 cups Sultana Raisins; 1 cup chopped lemon peel; 1/4 cup blanched almonds; 1/4 T. Spn ground cloves; 1/2 T. Spn ground cinnamon; 1/4 T. Spn allspice; pinch nutmeg. Cream well 3 eggs, 1 cup Brown sugar; add 1 cup butter; 1/4 cup molasses. Stir both mixtures together, beat well. Bake in well greased tin 2 1/2 to 3 hours. moderate oven.

Add ROMAN MEAL to Your Daily Diet.



ROMAN MEAL is the only balanced combination of whole grains—wheat, rye, Flaxin, and comminuted bran. It is a delicious family food, to be used as porridge, or baked into anything half and half with flour. By using Roman Meal in some way every day, with plenty of milk and some leafy vegetables (preferably uncooked) you provide your body—and the bodies of your children—with every element necessary to sturdy health and long life, and correct the "deficiencies" of modern "excess acid" and "deficiency" foods. Roman Meal aids digestion, positively relieves constipation.

With one exception the most economical cereal sold.

ROMAN MEAL COMPANY TORONTO.

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James Richardson & Sons Ltd.

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Grain Building, Saskatoon, Sask.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

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Protecting Trees From Rodents

While the depredations from mice and rabbits in winter vary from one year to another, depending on the scarcity or abundance of food, the number of mice which are in the vicinity and the character of the winter, the injury is always greatest when the orchard is in sod, and when there is rubbish lying about; hence the latter should be removed before the winter sets in. In most cases it is not necessary nor advisable to have the orchard in sod, particularly when the trees are young, although it is highly important to have a cover crop, which also may sometimes become a harbor for mice. As mice may be expected in greater or less numbers every winter, young trees should be regularly protected against their ravages. Mice usually begin working on the ground under the snow, and when they come to a tree they will begin to gnaw it if it is not protected.

A small mound of soil from eight to twelve inches in height raised about the base of the tree will often prevent their injuring the tree, and even snow tramped about the tree has been quite effective, but the cheapest and surest practice is to wrap the tree with ordinary building paper, the price of which is merely nominal. Tar paper is also effectual, but trees have been injured by using it, and it is well to guard against this when building paper will do as well. After the paper is wrapped around the tree and tied, a little earth should be put about the lower end to prevent the mice from beginning to work there, as if they get a start the paper will not

stand in their way. It may be stated, however, that among several thousand young trees which have been wrapped with building paper for years at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, there have been practically no instances where the mice have gnawed through the paper to get at the tree. The use of a wire protector, or one made of tin or galvanized iron is economical in the end, as they are durable.

There are a number of washes and poisons recommended for the protection of fruit trees and the destruction of the mice and rabbits, but none of these is very satisfactory, as if the mice or rabbits are numerous the poison has not sufficient effect upon them to prevent injury altogether. The following method of poisoning has been found fairly successful for mice, but rabbits are very difficult to deal with.

Make a mixture of one part, by weight, of arsenic with three parts of corn meal. Nail two pieces of board each six feet long and six inches wide together so as to make a trough. Invert this near the trees to be protected and place about a tablespoonful of the poison on a shingle and put it near the middle of the run, renewing the poison as often as is necessary.—W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist.

Montana Wheat Pool

Growing from a pool of 1,000,000 bushels of wheat to 5,000,000 bushels in one year is the record of the Montana Wheat Growers' Association, the farmers' co-operative wheat marketing organization of that state. This remarkable growth of the next to the youngest co-operative wheat pool in the northwest is largely due to the enormous increase in membership during the same year from 1,500 to 4,700 co-operators, with constant additions being made each day.

On September 21, of last year, the association reported receipts amounting to 326,000 bushels. On the same day this year 650,000 bushels had been received, in spite of the serious railway car shortage and the lateness of the harvest.

It doesn't take long to convince the farmers of the northwest that co-operation pays!

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., December 1, 1922.

WHEAT—Markets ruled steady with some strength in the November on the last day of the month. This contract had held firm with considerable fluctuation from day to day, but finally ending at the high point for some time when it was apparent that at the last minute buyers would have to pay to get wheat to fill their contracts. Exporters have been buyers at the lower levels, and it is understood that Liverpool has taken considerable wheat for shipment from Fort William during the early part of December. Shipments have continued heavy from the head of the lakes and with good weather considerable more wheat will go East before freeze-up. Cash prices, however, have dropped sharply since the end of the month, and it is anticipated that the premium will disappear with the sailing of the last boat from Fort William on account of the fact that wheat will undoubtedly pile up there until spring. The May future has remained steady, some buying here against sales in other markets consisting of considerable of the trade in it. The price is considered attractive when compared with cash wheat values, and it is highly probable that the spread between these deliveries will widen considerably.

OATS—Prices show a decline of several cents per bushel from a week ago. November was strong during last day or two and brought out considerable oats. Only limited demand for oats, both domestic and foreign, and volume of business being done of small proportions. Stocks, however, are not burdensome and prices seem firm at present levels.

BARLEY—Dull market with fluctuations within narrow range. No urgent demand for cash article.

FLAX—Steady market with crushers taking all offerings.

RYE—Quiet market with good demand for all grades of rye. Stocks in terminals small and market would easily respond to any buying power.

| WINNIPEG FUTURES | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|--|--|
| Nov. 27 to Dec. 2 inclusive | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | Dec. 1 | Week Ago | Year Ago | | |
| Wheat— | | | | | | | | | |
| Nov. 107 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 115 | 104 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 108 1/2 | | |
| Dec. 101 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 108 1/2 | | |
| May 105 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 112 1/2 | | |
| Oats— | | | | | | | | | |
| Nov. 43 1/2 | 45 1/2 | 46 1/2 | 45 1/2 | 45 1/2 | 45 1/2 | 45 1/2 | 45 1/2 | | |
| Dec. 42 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 43 1/2 | | |
| May 45 1/2 | 46 1/2 | 46 1/2 | 46 1/2 | 46 1/2 | 45 1/2 | 45 1/2 | 45 1/2 | | |
| Barley | | | | | | | | | |
| Nov. 52 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 57 1/2 | | |
| Dec. 52 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 57 1/2 | | |
| May 56 1/2 | 56 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 56 1/2 | 60 1/2 | | |
| Flax— | | | | | | | | | |
| Nov. 202 1/2 | 202 1/2 | 200 1/2 | 198 1/2 | 194 1/2 | 194 1/2 | 190 1/2 | 169 1/2 | | |
| Dec. 189 1/2 | 190 1/2 | 193 1/2 | 193 1/2 | 194 1/2 | 194 1/2 | 190 1/2 | 169 1/2 | | |
| May 189 1/2 | 191 1/2 | 194 1/2 | 194 1/2 | 195 1/2 | 196 1/2 | 190 1/2 | 176 1/2 | | |
| Rye— | | | | | | | | | |
| Nov. 81 1/2 | 80 1/2 | 82 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 82 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | | |
| Dec. 77 1/2 | 78 1/2 | 79 1/2 | 79 1/2 | 78 1/2 | 78 1/2 | 78 1/2 | 81 1/2 | | |
| May 79 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 82 1/2 | 82 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 80 1/2 | 80 1/2 | | |

WINNIPEG

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited, reports as follows for the week ending December 2:

Receipts this week: Cattle 5,694; hogs 4,876; sheep 1,136. Last week: Cattle 17,466; hogs 4,828; sheep 1,246.

The run of cattle during the past week was exceedingly light and of much better quality than the previous week's offerings. The result was a very decided advance in prices on all classes. Feeder and stocker steers sold about in line with previous week. Butcher cattle of all classes sold from 50c to \$1.00 per hundred higher. On December 1, we sold six choice butcher steers averaging 1,210 pounds, for H. W. Lunn, of Maryfield, at 6c per pound. Choice butcher heifers are bringing from 4 1/2c to 5c per lb., and the best of these will sell higher during the next few weeks. Best cows are now selling from 3 1/2c to 4 1/2c per lb., under a very keen demand. Calves have also shown a substantial advance.

Cattle Prices

As this issue of The Guide goes to press a telephone message has been received from the stock yards stating that the market during the last few days has been characterized by phenomenal rise in cattle prices due to a light run with a keen demand for choice killing cattle for the Christmas trade. Fat cattle are \$1.00 per cwt. over last week's prices. Normally the supply falls off about December 15, but this year the decrease took place in the closing days of November. Today, December 2, marks the close of buying for the Ontario Christmas trade with Eastern packers unsatisfied. It is expected, however, that increased prices will be sustained as there is a keen demand from local trade for holiday beef. Farmers should be advised of the situation in order to dispose of their stock more advantageously if sold at country shipping points.

Light veals selling from 5c to 6c per lb., and heavy fat calves from 3 1/2c to 4c with heavy thin calves from 3c to 3 1/2c per lb. During the next two weeks there will be a demand for real prime butcher stuff for the Christmas trade, and farmers having such on hand should certainly ship direct to market and take advantage of the sub-

WHEAT PRICES

| Nov. 27 to Dec. 2 inclusive | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--|--|--|
| Date | 1 N | 2 N | 3 N | 4 | 5 | 6 | | | |
| Nov. 27 | 107 1/2 | 106 | 103 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 89 1/2 | | | |
| 28 | 109 1/2 | 108 | 105 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 88 1/2 | | | |
| 29 | 111 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 89 1/2 | | | |
| 30 | 111 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 88 1/2 | | | |
| Dec. 1 | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 86 1/2 | | | |
| 2 | 109 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 86 1/2 | | | |
| Week Ago | 109 1/2 | 108 | 105 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 90 1/2 | | | |
| Year Ago | 118 1/2 | 113 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 100 | 88 1/2 | 79 1/2 | | | |

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, November 27 to December 2, inclusive

| Date | WHEAT | 2 CW | 3 CW | OATS | 1 Fd | 2 Fd | 3 CW | 4 CW | Rej. | Fd | 1 NW | 2 CW | 3 CW | 2 CW | RYE |
|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|--------|-----|
| Nov. 27 | 75 1/2 | 46 1/2 | 41 1/2 | 41 1/2 | 38 1/2 | 36 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 48 1/2 | 44 1/2 | 44 1/2 | 202 1/2 | 198 1/2 | 159 | 81 1/2 | |
| 28 | 75 1/2 | 48 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 40 1/2 | 38 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 48 1/2 | 44 1/2 | 44 1/2 | 202 1/2 | 198 1/2 | 160 1/2 | 80 1/2 | |
| 29 | 79 1/2 | 48 1/2 | 44 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 41 1/2 | 38 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 49 1/2 | 46 1/2 | 46 1/2 | 200 1/2 | 196 1/2 | 163 1/2 | 79 1/2 | |
| 30 | 79 1/2 | 46 1/2 | 41 1/2 | 41 1/2 | 39 1/2 | 36 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 49 1/2 | 44 1/2 | 44 1/2 | 200 1/2 | 197 1/2 | 159 | 79 1/2 | |
| Dec. 1 | 77 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 41 1/2 | 41 1/2 | 38 1/2 | 35 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 49 1/2 | 44 1/2 | 44 1/2 | 200 1/2 | 190 1/2 | 154 1/2 | 80 1/2 | |
| 2 | 77 1/2 | 46 1/2 | 41 1/2 | 41 1/2 | 37 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 49 1/2 | 44 1/2 | 44 1/2 | 201 1/2 | 194 1/2 | 154 1/2 | 78 1/2 | |
| Week Ago | 81 1/2 | 48 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 40 1/2 | 38 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 49 1/2 | 45 1/2 | 45 1/2 | 200 1/2 | 196 1/2 | 160 1/2 | 82 1/2 | |
| Year Ago | 71 1/2 | 46 1/2 | 44 1/2 | 44 1/2 | 40 1/2 | 35 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 45 1/2 | 45 1/2 | 169 1/2 | 165 1/2 | 139 1/2 | 92 1/2 | |

stantial advance in prices now obtaining. We confidently believe that the bottom in cattle prices has been reached for this season, and from now on substantial advances are almost certain to prevail. Having supported co-operative shipping through the discouraging markets of the past few months, farmers should continue to ship co-operatively and secure the much better prices which are certain to prevail during the next few months.

Due to the presence of outside buyers hog prices advanced steadily all week, and are selling today at 10c per pound with a 10 per cent. premium on select hams.

In the sheep and lamb section prices continue to advance and demand is exceedingly keen. Top lambs have sold as high as 12c per pound during the week and top sheep from 7 1/2c to 8c per lb. A good enquiry exists for breeding ewes and feeding sheep, but packers are taking all these available at good prices due to the scarcity of mutton.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following are present quotations:
Prime butcher steers.....\$5.50 to \$6.00
Good to choice steers.....4.50 to 5.25
Medium to good steers.....4.00 to 4.50
Common steers.....3.00 to 4.00
Choice feeder steers.....3.00 to 4.50
Common feeder steers.....4.00 to 4.00
Choice stocker steers.....3.50 to 4.00
Common stocker steers.....2.50 to 3.50
Choice butcher heifers.....4.50 to 5.00
Fair to good heifers.....3.50 to 4.50
Medium heifers.....3.00 to 3.50
Choice stock heifers.....2.75 to 3.25
Choice butcher cows.....3.75 to 4.25
Fair to good cows.....3.00 to 3.50
Breedy stock cows.....2.00 to 2.50
Canner cows.....1.50 to 2.00
Choice veal calves.....5.00 to 6.00
Common calves.....3.00 to 4.00
Heavy bull calves.....2.00 to 3.00

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

No Canadians at Glasgow. Moderate supplies Scotch and Irish. Scotch 14c to 15c. Trade slow and prices easier. Thirteen hundred and eighty Irish sold 9 1/2c to 10 1/2c. All prices per pound, live weight.

No Canadians at Liverpool. Irish 16c to 17 1/2c in sink.

London reports Irish dressed sides 14 1/2c to 16c per lb. Argentine chilled 9 1/2c to 11 1/2c. Supply and demand moderate.

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: This market remains practically unchanged. Dealers are quoting 30c delivered for straight receipts. What few fresh are arriving are going direct to retailers. Jobbing fresh extras and specials mixed 70c, storage extras and firsts mixed 40c to 42c, seconds 33c. Poultry: Under heavier receipts quotations on chicken, fowl and ducks are from 1c to 2c lower. Dressed quotations unchanged.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: Dealers are quoting 35c loss off for fresh, though practically none are arriving. Jobbing storage extras 42c, firsts 35c, seconds 30c. Retail prices range from 35c to 50c. In the North Battleford section gatherers are receiving 40c. Poultry: Under heavier receipts chickens are down 1c, fowl 2c, cocks 1c. Turkeys are scarce and have advanced 5c.

CALGARY—Eggs: No fresh are arriving. Storage stocks are in fair demand, firsts jobbing \$10.50 per case, seconds \$9.75 per case. Poultry: Chicken, fowl, moving freely, packers offering live delivered chicken 12c to 16c, fowl 7c to 10c. Turkeys very scarce trade quoting 22c to 28c delivered.

EDMONTON—Eggs: Unchanged. Storage extras jobbing 42c, firsts 35c, seconds 25c. No fresh arriving. Poultry: Receipts of live poultry falling off, dealers quoting chicken 9c to 11c, fowl 7c to 10c, ducks and geese 10c to 12c, turkeys 18c to 23c; for dressed turkeys dealers are quoting 21c to 28c.

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LIVESTOCK See also General Miscellaneous

Various

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED SUFFOLK RAM. three shears, \$30; two rams, one shear, \$25 each; one ram lamb, \$18. Mammoth Bronze turkeys, large, healthy birds—Toms, \$5.00 each; hens, \$4.00. White Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00 each. Pearl Guinea, \$4.00 pair. Alex. Johnston, Kisbey, Sask. 49-3

WANT HORSES OR CATTLE FOR FIRST payment on good improved quarter-section in the Dauphin country, 50 yards from the town of Fork River; one hundred and fifty acres broken, fair buildings, good water, first-class land. Harry Little, Fork River, Man.

R. I. RED COCKERELS, EARLY HATCHED, both combs, \$1.50. Toulouse ganders, \$4.00; geese, \$3.00. Mammoth Bronze toms, \$5.00. Billy goat, grey, three years old, \$15. Duroc-Jersey male, seven months, \$35. Immediate sale. H. E. Richards, Bagot, Man.

HAVE YOUR LIVESTOCK and your money. Get our complete free catalog of veterinary and stockmen's supplies, vaccines, instruments, marking devices, etc. Write today. Winnipeg Veterinary & Breeders' Supply Co. Ltd., 290 Edmonton St., Winnipeg, Man.

FOREST HOME FARM—CLYDE MARES AND fillies; Shorthorn bulls, popular strains; Oxford Down bucks, lambs and shearlines, splendid lot of ewes; Yorkshires, both sexes, lots of size and true to type. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. Phone—Carman Exchange. 44-1

SELLING—REGISTERED DUROCS, BOARS and gilts, May litters, \$20, with papers. Plymouth Rock roosters, \$2.00. Registered Percheron stallion, seven years, weight 1800. W. R. Hibbard, Luseland, Sask. 47-4

REGISTERED PERCHERONS—STALLION, mares and foals. Ayrshires—Yearling heifer. Shetlands—Stallion, mares, geldings, fillies. Choice. John Teece, Abernethy, Sask. 48-10

SELLING—RED POLLS, REGISTERED YOUNG cows, also heifers, 16 months, calves; bull, three years. Ponies. John Spearman, Crystal City, Man.

ROSE COMB AND SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorn roosters, \$1.50; and Scotch-collie puppies, registered, excellent breeding, price reasonable. E. Johnson, Dry River, Man. 47-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED HAMPSHIRE BOARS, \$30, April farrowed. Pekin ducks, \$1.50; drakes, \$2.00. Box 101, Bladworth, Sask. 48-2

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES, ALSO OXFORD rams, from prize winners. A. D. McDonald & Son, Napinka, Man. 44-1

HORSES

BELGIANS—REGISTERED STALLIONS, mares and fillies, large selection. Come and choose your wants. Prices very low. Felix Obberg, Amlisk, Alta. 47-5

SHETLAND PONIES; FOR SALE, NICELY marked, both sexes. R. Windrem, Milestone, Sask. 48-2

THREE SHETLAND PONIES—TWO BROKEN to ride or drive. J. W. Cornish, Adams, Sask. 47-3

CATTLE—Shorthorns

LOOK! READ! THINK OF IT!

OWING to the fact it will take all available feed to carry our young stock through the winter, are offering for sale all our foundation stock Shorthorn cows, including Duchess of Glosters, Cruickshanks, Lavenders and Nonpareils, Marr Missies, Bruce Averges. Included are a number of cows that cost us prices ranging from \$250 to \$1,000 each. If taken during December can be bought for \$100 to \$250 each, guaranteed safe with calf to our herd bull, Myrtle Beau. This bull was champion at Elite Show and Sale, Brandon, 1919, where selected Shorthorns from best herds of three prairie provinces were competing. The calves these cows are carrying will be worth purchase price of their dams inside a year. Have also for sale 10 young bulls from same sire—one to two years old—at bargain prices. Entire herd has been tuberculin tested under official accredited herd test.—J. G. CLARK & SONS, Railway Station, IRMA, C.N.R.: P.O., Clark Manor, Alta.

DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS—THE IDEAL cattle. Young stock shipped crated by express. Write your wants. Prices low. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 48-3

FIVE YOUNG REGISTERED SHORTHORN bred cows, \$50; yearling bulls, \$70. Must sell at once, feed shortage. J. T. Bateman, Lumsden, Sask. 48-3

SELLING—MY HERD OF SHORTHORNS, 11 head, splendid foundation stock, tubercular tested. J. C. Jensen, Macgregor, Man. 48-2

PURE-BRED SHORTHORN BULL CALVES, five to 14 months, choice individuals, \$75 up. John Stanley, Carnduff, Sask. 49-2

Red Polls

RED POLLS

The real dual-purpose, milk and beef—the farmer's cow. For information and literature, write P. J. HOFFMANN, Secretary, Canadian Red-Poll Association, ANNAHEIM, SASK.

SELLING—SEVEN REGISTERED RED POLLED females, also bull. D. Heppner, Box 46, Lowe Farm, Man. 49-3

Herefords

FOR SALE—TWO CHOICE REGISTERED Hereford bulls, age 24 and 30 months. Harry McAlpine, Bromhead, Sask. 49-1

Holsteins

CHOICE HOLSTEIN BULL, THREE YEARS old, Mercedes Alcartra, grandson of the \$50,000 bull; he is out of Queen Mercedes De Kol who made a record of over 15,000 pounds at two years old. Have a yearling bull from above sire and Maud Reddrop Faye 2nd, who gave 19,000 pounds last year. Also two bull calves will be fit for service next spring, well grown and perfectly straight, from Belldina Abbeirrk; record of performance, 15,946 pounds milk and her daughter. No reasonable offer refused. W. C. White, Carmangay, Alta.

FOR SALE—THREE-YEAR HOLSTEIN BULL, sire grand champion, dam first prize winner at Edmonton. What offers? Mrs. Mary Nickason, Wistons, Sask. 48-3

WANTED—FOUR REGISTERED THREE- year-old Holstein heifers, due to calve soon. Peel, Cowley, Alta.

SELLING—TWO REGISTERED HOLSTEIN bull calves, well bred, price \$35 and \$45. Alfred Moore, St. Claude, Man. 48-2

SELLING—HOLSTEIN MALES AND FEMALES, Terms. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 47-7

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LTD., MEDICINE HAT, ALTA.

SELLING—BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES, April and May farrowed, \$25; July and August, \$17; papers included. I raised the only three star boars at the last Saskatchewan swine sale and have others just as good. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask. 47-5

30 BERKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS, APRIL and May farrow, from long, smooth sows, \$20 and \$25 each; October farrow, \$11; papers included. We have won over 40 prizes. Our sows are by first prize boar, second prize sow, Calgary. Thos. J. Borbridge, Crossfield, Alta. 48-5

ATTENTION! KENTON AND LENORE BOYS' and Girls' Club won Manitoba championship on car load swine, three-quarters of which were sired by a large improved English Berkshire bred by A. G. English, Harding, Man. Now offering service boars and bred sows. 49-5

CHOICE REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, MAY farrow. Cecil Morrison, Grenfell, Sask. 47-3

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PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES, TEN WEEKS, either sex, from imported first prize boar, \$15. R. Crabb, Fertility, Alta. 49-3

REGISTERED BACON TYPE YORKSHIRE sows, from matured prize-winning stock. Papers furnished. S. J. Caskey, Lanfome, Alta. 49-5

YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, CHOICE BREED- ing, \$10, registered. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alta. 49-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, BACON TYPE, Boars, 11 months, \$30; sows, boars, five months, \$20. A. L. Gordon, Delta, Alta. 48-4

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—SHIPPED FROM Bruce or Vegreville. Prices low. J. Hughes, Martins, Alberta. 47-3

YORKSHIRE BOARS, EIGHT MONTHS, FROM large, smooth stock, \$30 each; papers free. H. W. Harvey & Son, Rapid City, Man. 48-3

SELLING—CHOICE YORKSHIRE BOARS, March farrow. Alf Muir, High Bluff, Man. 48-3

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BOARS FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC- Jerseys, large, well-known herd, headquarters for best types, from long imported prize sires. Plenty of new blood. Improve your stock and profits by getting the best. Very successful to cross with Yorkshires and Tamworths. Oxford rams for sale. Write for particulars, lists and catalogue. J. W. Bailey & Sons, Importers and Breeders, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 44-7

SELLING—CHOICE DUROC-JERSEYS, APRIL and May litters, from prize-winning stock, registration papers free, \$30 delivered Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba. Jas. W. Smith, Radston, Sask. 46-6

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY BOARS, Offering several winners at Provincial exhibition. Other good boars cheap. W. C. Pillng, Kemnay, Man. 47-3



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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - WINNIPEG, MAN.

20 REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS AND sows, March and April farrow, youngest litter April 12, price \$35 each. Also boar, 20 months old, weight about 500 pounds, price \$50. N. O. McDowell, Heward, Sask. 46-4

REGISTERED, IMPROVED BACON BERK- shires from exhibition stock of good length and bone, March females, \$30; six months males and females, \$25. Chas. Cooper & Son, Admiral, Sask. 47-5

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, Sired by KING Shaunavon, first in his class at Regina, 1920, and sows will be sure by Sir Bacon after January 20. Wm. Boyle, Shaunavon, Sask. 49-4

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS AND sows, March and April farrow, all from prize-winning stock, prolific breeders, \$35 each. David Low, 1927 Scarth St., Regina, Sask. 49-4

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, BACON TYPE, both sex, March litters, weight around 200 pounds, \$20 and \$25 each. T. Middleton, Cereal, Alta. 49-2

CHOICE BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES—APRIL boars and sows, \$27, Wadena or Elfron; weanlings, \$10. J. McPherson, Wadena, Sask. 49-4

SELLING—PEDIGREED BERKSHIRES, LONG, bacon type, May litter, 20 dollars each. Ringrose, Piapot, Sask. 49-2

SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS, June litters, \$15 each. G. G. Sarvis, Bindloss, Alta. 49-2

GOOD BERKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS FIT for breeding. Write Steve C. Swift, Viking, Alta. 47-4

25 REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS AND sows, April and May farrow, price \$35 each. D. A. Robertson, Heward, Sask. 43-7

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, BACON TYPE, April litters, \$25 each. P. McDonald, Virden, Man. 45-5

BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES, ALL AGES, BOTH sexes. Minnesota Stock Farm, Canwood, Sask. 47-3

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SOWS—READY for breeding. Delbert Ferris, Sperling, Man. 47-3

Yorkshires

YORKSHIRES, EITHER SEX, APRIL AND May, Manitoba Agricultural College breeding. Hogs, \$25; sows, \$30. Bred papers furnished. Jas. Ainslie, Roland, Man. 46-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE BOARS and sows, April farrow, genuine bacon type, \$25; registered pedigree. C. M. Brownridge, Arcola, Sask. 49-5

SELLING—WILTSHIRE BACON TYPE YORK- shires. April farrowed boars, \$25; sows, \$35. One year-old sow, \$50, with papers. N. A. Dane, Heward, Sask. 49-3

TWO YORKSHIRE BOARS, BRETHOUR'S breeding, \$40 each. Others from prize-winning sires, \$35. A few sows. Rothwell Farms, Regina. 49-3

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY BOARS, FROM Eureka Farm stock, long type, six months, weight 175 pounds, price \$25. Alex. Grieve, Nokomis, Sask. 49-3

SELLING—DUROC-JERSEY BOAR, FAR- rowed May 3, 1921, a Bailey hog; dam, Ruth Perfection, 1313, \$40. 1922 hogs cheaper, registered free. Reid Bros., Binscarth, Man. 48-3

DUROC-JERSEYS—CHOICE SIX-MONTH boars, Bailey strain, \$22; choice four-month gilts, \$15. Papers included. Excellent buying. H. H. Reilly, Wynyard, Sask. 48-3

CHOICE REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY boars, from Bailey's imported stock of long, improved type, May farrowed, no culls shipped, \$25 each. F. J. Whiting, Traynor, Sask. 49-4

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROCS, APRIL litters, extra choice, either sex, \$20. Bred sows later. James W. Nickason, Alford, Sask. 49-6

DUROCS—REGISTERED SPRING BOARS FOR service, and young gilts. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 45-6

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REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY BOARS, APRIL farrow, extra choice individuals. Booking orders for bred gilts. J. B. Wilson, Harris, Sask. 44-6

DUROCS FOR SALE—BOX 101, LAFLECHE, Sask. 47-5

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WANTED—REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE BOAR, spring litter preferred. Have a few boars for sale, eight weeks old, \$16 each. Alex. McGregor, Narcisse, Man.

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FOR SALE—PURE-BRED HAMPSHIRE, either sex, any age. Apply to L. Hagenson, Viking, Alta. 48-5

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SELLING—REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA boars, April farrow, \$25. Allan McEwen, Riverhurst, Sask.

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REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA BOARS, FINE long fellows, six months old, \$22, papers free. Richard Delta, Findlater, Sask. 49-3

Tamworths

SELLING—REGISTERED TAMWORTH boars, May farrowed, \$20 each. Geo. Walker, Nightingale, Alta. 48-2

Various

FOR SALE Registered Yorkshires, Tamworths, Berkshires, either sex. Write: ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT, University of Saskatchewan, SASKATOON, SASK.

SELLING—PIGS, THREE MONTHS OLD, \$12 pair. Shoats, four months, \$15 pair. Harry Mould, Nokomis, Sask. 48-2

SHEEP

SELLING—SHROPSHIRE RAM, FOUR YEARS; also McLaughlin, two years, sire, Buttar, 949-24208 (017947K); dam, Kellock, 34-20769 (0171-36E). W. H. Roth, Carman, Man. 47-3

SELLING—REGISTERED RAMBOUILLETS, rams and ewes, all ages. Write W. S. Benson, 403 Clarence Ave., Saskatoon, Sask. 46-5

POULTRY See also General Miscellaneous

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, \$10; pullets, \$7.00. These were sired by cockerel tom winning first at Provincial Winter Fair, Regina, 1922. He weighed 40 pounds at 18 months. Other winners from my stock, first, second, fourth, fifth pullet, third tom. Unrelated pairs, \$17. Mrs. Jas. H. Wetman, Box 29, Regina.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Sired by imported tom of the famous Gold Bank strain. My hens average 20 pounds as yearlings. Only few of these choice birds left, \$12 and \$15; pullets, \$6.00. Mrs. J. S. Fields, Box 374, Regina, Sask.

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, prize-winning stock. Toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Pure-bred Pekin ducks—Drakes, \$2.00; ducks, \$1.50. Pure-bred Buff Orpington cockerels, \$2.50. Mrs. Jos. Paus, Lampman, Sask.

BRONZE TURKEYS, WINNERS OF FIRSTS and sweepstakes three successive years. Toms, over 20 pounds, \$10; pullets, over 12 pounds, \$7.00; trios, \$22. Chas. Davenport, Rockhaven, Sask. 49-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Sired by first prize tom, Regina Spring fair, 1921-22, from prize-winning dams at same, cockerels, \$10; pullets, \$7.00. Mrs. Stacey Stebbing, R.R. 1, Regina, Sask. 47-4

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS, \$8.00, hens, \$6.00, pure-bred Pekin ducks, from imported stock, drakes, \$3.00; ducks, \$2.00. Mrs. Frank Muldoon, Dand, Man. 48-2

SELLING—LARGE NUMBER PURE-BRED, early hatched Mammoth Bronze turkeys, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. W. Morrish, Oxbow, Sask. 45-6

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS, 20 pounds or over, \$8.00; hens, 15 pounds, \$6.00; till December 15. Mrs. George Milliken, Repton, Man. 46-4

FOR QUICK SALE—PURE-BRED BRONZE turkeys. Gobblers, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Fine Mammoth stock. Mrs. John Woodcock, Bethany, Man. 46-4

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS (FROM imported stock), winners New York and Chicago, 20 to 25 lbs., \$10 to \$15. Alex. Mitchell, Macoun, Sask. 47-6

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, University strain, June hatched, toms, 19 lbs. and over, beauties, \$9.00; pullets, \$6.00. D. Macpherson, Leney, Sask. 47-3

SELLING—CHOICE TOULOUSE GESE, \$4.00; ganders, \$5.00; Mammoth Bronze turkeys, toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. W. D. McGregor, Macoun, Sask. 47-3

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS average weight, 15 pounds, \$15; hens, 15 lbs. \$8.00. No stock after December 15. Ellen C. Laddler, Box 601, Neepawa, Man. 47-5

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—THE LARGE strain, sire of imported prize-winning stock, 60 gobblers. Select only shipped, \$9.00 each. Mrs. Roy A. White, Big Valley, Alta. 47-3

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, MAY HATCH toms, \$6.00, weight 20 lbs.; hens, \$4.00; White Pekin drakes, \$3.00; ducks, \$2.00. Mr. J. N. Clark, Carlyle, Sask. 47-4

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, large, healthy birds, early April hatch, toms, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00. Alex. Murray, Gravelle, Man. 47-4

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESE—GANDERS, \$5.00; geese, \$4.00; Bronze turkeys, toms, \$5.00; turkey, \$4.00. Jack Wotherspoon, Melville, Sask. 48-2

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESE—EXTRA large ganders, \$7.00; geese, \$6.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. D. E. Rose, Little Lake Farm, Liberty, Sask.

SELLING—CHOICE MAMMOTH BRONZE turkey gobblers, off University stock, \$10 each; two hens, 18 months, \$8.00 each. Mrs. Joe Harrower, Watrous, Sask.

SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, toms, \$6.00; hens, \$5.00; geese and ganders, \$4.00 and \$5.00. Pekin ducks and drakes, \$1.50 and \$2.00. Frank Woodward, Salvador, Sask.

SELLING—PURE-BRED BOURBON RED turkeys. Toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00; also one fine tom, two

PURE-BRED BRONZE GOBBLETS, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00; year-old hens, \$5.00. Mrs. Charles Phipps, Forgan, Sask. 48-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, early hatch, toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Mrs. Fred Barnett, Foam Lake, Sask. 48-3

SELLING—TURKEYS, BRONZE TOMS, husky, May hatched, \$6.00. Ratcliffe, Buffalo Head, Sask. 48-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, choice, \$10; hens, \$7.00. F. Coates, Saskatoon, Alta. 48-4

SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, toms, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00; one tom, 18 months, \$9.00. Mrs. H. Oakley, Kenton, Man. 48-2

PURE-BRED M. B. TURKEYS (BEAUTIES)— Toms, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00. Pekin ducks, drakes, \$1.50. Mrs. C. Sharnan, Bradwardine, Man. 48-2

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS—FROM 42 pound tom, gobblers, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Oliver Anderson, Keeler, Sask. 48-3

BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS, \$5.00; HENS, \$4.00. Oswald Wright, Box 164, Bolasval, Man. 48-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED, LARGE TOULOUSE geese, \$4.00; ganders, \$5.00. Mrs. Chas. Turnbull, Hartney, Man. 48-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—IMPORTED prize stock, May hatched, toms, \$8.00; hens, \$6.00. A. E. Tanner, Camrose, Alta. 48-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESE, both sex, \$5.00, also Bronze turkeys. Mrs. Geo. Schneider, Buchanan, Sask. 48-4

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY HENS, \$4.00; six two-year-old hens, \$6.00 each. Emily Cosens, Morrin, Alta. 48-4

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS, \$5.00; hens, \$3.50. White Pekin, ducks and drakes, \$2.00 each. W. F. Hunter, Hagar, Sask. 48-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, May hatched, toms, 17 to 20 pounds, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Harry Glasener, Ryley, Alta. 48-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, extra fine, large birds, toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Mrs. Chas. Lloyd, Amulet, Sask. 48-4

PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS— Toms, \$6.00; hens, \$5.00. Mrs. John Nicol, Hereford, Man. 48-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS, 20 pounds, May hatched, \$8.00; hens, \$6.00. T. W. Moore, R.R. 2, Darlington, Man. 48-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—YOUNG toms, 16 to 21 pounds, \$6.00 and \$7.00; hens, two for \$9.00. R. Perkins, Morris, Man. 48-2

EXTRA LARGE, PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. L. Wilcox, Lashburn, Sask. 48-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, toms, 16 to 18 lbs., \$6.00; hens, 12 to 14 lbs., \$4.50. Thos. W. Raeburn, Bricecrest, Sask. 48-2

SELLING—MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN ducks, \$2.00; ducks, \$1.50. E. L. Knapp, Lussland, Sask. 48-2

SELLING—EXTRA LARGE TOULOUSE GESE, \$4.00; ganders, \$5.00. Mrs. Walter Dann, Glenella, Man. 48-2

GUARANTEED PURE - BRED IMPORTED Bronze toms, exceptionally fine, \$6.00. Gilmor, Innisfail, Alta. 48-3

TURKEYS—CROSS BRONZE AND BOURBON, Hens, \$4.00, or three for \$10.50; toms, \$6.00. R. Robinson, Glenora, Man. 48-4

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—TOMS, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00; May hatched. Mrs. Walt, Waldron, Sask. 47-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—FROM pure-bred stock, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. R. W. Burgess, Cabri, Sask. 47-3

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESE, \$4.00; ganders, \$5.00. Bourbon Red turkeys, \$4.00; toms, \$5.00. E. Halladay, Bolasval, Man. 47-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, from imported stock, toms, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00. Mrs. Della Anderson, Venn, Sask. 47-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY gobblers, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Herb Davis, Vegreville, Alta. 47-3

FOR QUICK SALE—PURE-BRED BRONZE turkeys, toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00; May hatched. Mrs. Alta Lincoln, Parry, Sask. 47-5

MAY HATCHED BRONZE TURKEYS, UNTIL December 15. Toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. W. E. August, Homewood, Man. 47-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED PEKIN DUCKS, \$2.00; drakes, \$2.50. from large, prize-winning stock. Mrs. E. Hill, Tugaskie, Sask. 47-5

TILL DECEMBER 20—EXTRA LARGE PURE- bred Toulouse geese, \$5.00; ganders, \$6.00. W. P. Taylor, Guernsey, Sask. 47-5

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS FINE birds, toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 49-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED BOURBON RED turkeys, early hatched, toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Mrs. Frank Gilbert, Drinkwater, Sask. 49-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, May hatch, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. David Mitchell, Kisbey, Sask. 49-5

PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS— Hens, \$4.00; toms, \$5.00. M. R. Bartleman, Wapella, Sask. 49-3

"BIG BEAUTIES"—MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, May hatch, toms, average 18 pounds, \$5.00; hens, \$3.00. Mrs. Pope, Drake, Sask. 49-5

SELLING—PURE TOULOUSE GESE, ALSO pure Red Bourbon turkeys. F. G. Ryan, Ninca, Man. 49-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, from extra heavy stock, toms, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00. Mrs. Fred Johnson, Box 33, Craik, Sask. 49-4

MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLETS, APRIL hatch, for quick sale, \$5.00 each. C. O. Campbell, Sturgis, Sask. 49-2

SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, \$8.00 each. Mrs. A. T. Hamilton, Roland, Man. 49-4

SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLETS, \$4.00; hens, \$3.00. John Moar, Box 59, Munson, Alta. 49-2

BOURBON RED TURKEYS—TOMS, \$6.00; hens, \$5.00. Mrs. R. Lough, Coalville, Alta. 49-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESE, \$5.00. Alex. Graham, Newdale, Man. 49-2

SELLING—20 TO 25-POUND BRONZE TOMS, \$10. Mrs. George Mackintosh, Carmichael, Sask. 49-2

PURE-BRED ROUEN DRAKES, \$3.00; DUCKS, \$2.50. Mrs. W. Millward, Box 76, Eyebrow, Sask. 49-2

BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS, \$5.00; HENS, \$3.50 each. Mrs. J. Wallace, Rutland, Sask. 49-2

SELLING—BRONZE TURKEYS, TOM, \$8.00; hens, \$6.00. J. McDougall, Minga, Man. 47-5

PURE PEKINS, \$1.75; PAIR, \$3.25. MRS. Thos. O'Brien, Riverhurst, Sask. 47-5

BRONZE TURKEYS—YOUNG TOMS, \$8.00; young hens, \$4.00. J. B. Simpson, Provost, Alta. 47-5

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS—UNIVERSITY stock, \$5.00. R. A. Brown, Daysland, Alta. 47-3

MAY HATCHED BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$5.00. F. Kaslow, Alderson, Alta. 48-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$5.00. Mrs. Anna Burnes, Box 6, Dilke, Sask. 48-2

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY TOMS, \$5.00; Evans, Claresholm, Alta. 48-3

FINE BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS, \$5.00; HENS, \$4.00. Casper Zaback, Frya, Sask. 48-3

Plymouth Rocks

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

SELLING—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, April hatched, pullets laying September. Stock imported from New Brunswick breeder who took second place egg-laying contest two years in succession. \$4.00. G. H. Doney, Thornhill, Man. 48-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—FROM BRED- to-lay approved stock. Selected and banded by government expert. \$4.00 and \$5.00. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 48-3

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS, APPROVED flock. Limited number of cockerels for quick sale. Selected and banded by poultry promoter, \$3.50 each. Harry Beaumont, Cordova, Man. 49-2

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00 each; three for \$5.00. Mrs. Chas. Snarr, Morris, Man. 48-3

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00; pullets, \$1.50. Edna Bond, Truax, Sask. 49-2

CHOICE BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS— Cockerels, \$2.50; two, \$4.50; three, \$6.00. Nicoll Brothers, Sinitulita, Sask. 48-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels, \$2.50; pullets, \$1.50; of the bred-to-lay strain. Miss E. Thomas, Box 232, Hartney, Man. 48-3

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS—FROM GOOD laying strain, \$3.00 each. J. A. Whelhan, Coderre, Sask. 47-3

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS—FROM BEST laying strains, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. C. P. Vestre, Broderick, Sask. 47-5

PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50. Mrs. H. L. Pearsons, Keeler, Sask. 47-2

PURE-BRED LARGE BARRED ROCK COCK- erels, \$4.00 pair. W. A. Roe, Gladstone, Man. 48-3

Rhode Islands

BEAUTIFUL SINGLE COMB RED COCK- erels, full brothers of Saskatoon and Asquith prize winners, \$5.00. Mrs. Chas. Frederick, Asquith, Sask. 49-3

SELLING—RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, both combs, laying strain, \$1.50 each. B. Empey, Botha, Alta. 47-3

SELLING—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, \$2.00; pullets, \$1.50. E. L. Knapp, Lussland, Sask. 48-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, good dark birds, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. Mrs. P. Paxon, Kinley, Sask. 48-2

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—A NUMBER of choice selected pure-bred cockerels at \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Andrew Wright, Sledwood, Sask. 49-5

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, \$2.50. Minnesota Stock Farm, Canwood, Sask. 49-3

ROSE COMB R. I. RED COCKERELS, PURE- bred, early hatched, \$1.50 and \$2.50, till December 30. M. McCarty, Stettler, Alta. 49-2

BEAUTIFUL PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB RED cockerels, \$2.50. Mrs. Poole, Kisbey, Sask. 49-3

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$1.50 EACH. Henry Smith, Viscount, Sask. 49-2

Wyandottes

WHITE WYANDOTTES—SPECIAL MATED pens, six Regal Dorcas hens and choice Lund cockerel, Canada's best laying strains, price, \$15; C.O.D. if desired. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mowbray Bros., Cartwright, Man. 48-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—SPLEN- did birds. Will win prizes. They will please you, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. McGill, Riverhurst, Sask. 48-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte pullets, 75 cents, purchasing dozen or more; some late ones. Crates extra. Paul Saylor, nant, Sask. 48-3

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKER- els, \$2.00; three for \$5.00. W. Nicoll, Riverhurst, Sask. 49-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED-TO-LAY WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. Boltona Farm, Kelliber, Sask. 49-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, \$3.00 each. Roy Wright, Pennant, Sask. 47-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, MARTIN University bred-to-lay strains, \$2.00. Charles Stewart, Major, Sask. 47-4

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, University strain, \$2.50. Mrs. Wm. Baynton, Vera, Sask. 48-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE ROOSTERS—FROM first prize pen, Manitoba Egg-laying contest, \$6.00 for two. Mrs. Hart, Gladstone, Man. 48-5

CHOICE PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$1.50. Mrs. Nellie Herz, Margot, Sask. 48-2

COLUMBIA WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. M. Culp, Mossbank, Sask. 48-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.00. Thomas Graham, Kincaid, Sask. 48-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.00 each. Mrs. P. C. Petersen, Radville, Sask. 48-3

Leghorns

S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS, SELECTED by government expert for high production. Prices \$2.00 to \$3.00 each. M. Breault, Deloraine, Man. 49-3

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50; three, \$4.00. Lyman Robinson, Marleap, Sask. 49-3

TOM BARRON 282-EGG STRAIN LEGHORNS and Wyandottes; 70 pullets averaged 209 in 12 months. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 49-7

SELLING—PURE-BRED S. C. WHITE LEG- horn cockerels, \$1.50. Herman Fieseler, Langenburg, Sask. 48-3

SELLING—S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$1.50. R. T. Elliott, Wiseton, Sask. 48-5

Orpingtons

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50, farm raised, about seven pounds; pullets, \$1.50; yearling hens, \$1.00. F. Coates, Saskatoon, Alta. 47-5

THIRTY PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, Clarke's prize-winning strain, good color, good size, \$3.00 each; trios, \$8.00. Wm. Coleman, Vanguard, Sask. 47-3

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS—GOOD layers, cockerels, \$1.50; pullets, \$1.00. Sam Stoltz, Nokomis, Sask. 47-3

PURE-BRED BLACK ORPINGTON COCK- erels, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each; pullets, \$1.25. Mrs. Henry Giefer, Driver, Sask. 49-2

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. Mrs. H. L. Viets, Nokomis, Sask. 49-6

PURE-BRED BLACK ORPINGTON COCK- erels, \$3.00. C. Hobbs, Cayley, Alta. 49-6

Minorcas

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA COCKER- els, \$2.00. H. Watts, Thornhill, Man. 48-2

Anconas

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB ANCONA COCK- erels, Sheppard's strain, early hatched, good type and well marked birds, \$3.00 each. Mrs. Templeton, Baldur, Man. 47-3

Orloffs

MAHOGANY ORLOFF COCKERELS, \$4.00 each. E. J. Arnold, Baldur, Man. 47-5

Sundry Breeds

PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00. Toulouse ganders, \$6.00. Imperial Pekin ducks, \$2.00; drakes, \$2.50. Mammoth Bronze toms, 18 months, \$10, thoroughbreds. Mrs. Juyn, Young, Sask. 46-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESE, \$4.00; ganders, \$5.00; trio, \$12. White Pekin ducks, \$2.00; drakes, \$2.50; trio, \$6.00. Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels, \$2.00, from imported stock. Oscar Foss, Anerold, Sask. 48-5

TURKEYS—CROSS BRONZE AND BOURBON. Ten-pound hen, \$3.50; 18-pound tom, \$5.50. Toulouse geese, \$4.00; ganders, \$4.00. Barred Rock cockerels, \$1.50. Mrs. D. Ballantine, Pilot Mound, Man. R.R. No. 2.

SELLING—PURE-BRED APRIL HATCHED cockerels, White Wyandottes and Single Comb White Leghorns, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Barred Rocks, \$7.00; two, \$12. W. G. Hill, Tyvan, Sask. 49-5

GUARANTEED PURE-BRED—LARGE healthy Barred Rock cockerels, bred-to-lay strains, \$2.50. (Pullets raised 4½ months). Pearl Guineas, pair, \$3.00. J. Stanley, Carnduff, Sask. 48-2

SELLING—CHOICE, HEAVY, MAMMOTH Bronze turkeys, toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. Guaranteed healthy. Choice Buff Orpington cockerels, \$2.00. A. M. Sanders, Duhamel, Alta. 48-2

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESE, \$4.00; GAN- ders, \$5.00. Hamburg and Blue Andalusian cockerels, \$2.50. Mrs. Jemima Mortimer, Glenavon, Sask. 46-2

PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, May hatched. Prices until December 15—Toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. Pearl guineas, \$3.50 a pair. William Grass, Box 75, Munson, Alta. 46-4

SELECTED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50. Big White Pekin ducks, \$3.00, and prize-winning Toulouse geese, \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Geo. Houlden, Cayley, Alta. 46-5

PURE-BRED TURKEYS—TOMS, WEIGHING 18 lbs., \$8.00; hens, \$6.00; R. C. Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$4.00, \$2.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Andrew Prentice, Pangman, Sask. 47-4

MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLER, \$7.00; HENS, \$5.00. White Wyandotte Roosters, Guelph University strain, \$2.00. Pearl Guineas, \$3.00 pair. A. Richardson, Gilroy, Sask. 48-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkey toms, \$10; hens, \$6.00. Pure-bred Plymouth Rock cockerels, \$3.00 each, or two for \$5.00. David Whitelaw, Hart, Sask. 48-5

LIMITED NUMBER ROSE COMB BLACK Minorca and Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$2.00. Toulouse ganders, 20 pounds, \$5.00. William Leyh, Viscount, Sask. 48-2

PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, \$5.00; toms, \$6.00, may hatched. Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50. Mrs. Nellie Tyndall, Okotoks, Alta. 48-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED DARK CORNISH cockerels, \$2.00 and \$4.00 each. W. W. Mohr, Glenora, Sask. 47-3

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, \$6.00 AND \$4.00. Also Buff Orpingtons. H. F. Martin, Amulet, Sask. 48-3

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Silver Black Foxes

Have you investigated the profits to be made in the breeding of these animals? Information gladly furnished prospective ranchers. As I am one of the pioneers in this industry, I am in a position to advise you regarding the procuring of your foundation foxes. Companies and individuals supplied from my ranches at Summerside and Lot 16. Safe delivery guaranteed. Refer to: Any Bank on Prince Edward Island. A. E. MacLean, Water St. SUMMERSIDE, P. E. I.

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REGISTERED FEMALE COLLIE PUPS, FROM good heblers. Parents get the cattle night or day. \$12. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 47-5

COLLIE PUPS—PARENTS NATURAL HEEL- ers, males, \$5.00; females, \$4.00. Wm. A. Atchison, Kisbey, Sask. 47-2

REGISTERED SABLE AND WHITE COLLIE pups, from good workers, \$10. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man. 47-5

FOR SALE—ONE GREYHOUND BITCH, three years, fast, been in several kills, \$30. L. Leppington, Brelenburg, Sask. 47-5

SELLING—PAIR PURE-BRED WHIPPETS, seven months. Robert Hill, Carnduff, Sask. 48-3

SELLING—ENGLISH BULL TERRIER PUPS, \$15 each. F. Perceval, Priddis, Alta. 48-2

WOLF HOUNDS—APPLY FRANK BROWN Creelman, Sask. 49-2

PEDIGREED AIREDALE TERRIERS, W. Rhome, Meyronne, Sask. 48-2

SELLING—COLLIE PUPPIES, \$5.00, HEELERS, dandies. Clyde Stauffer, Alsask, Sask. 48-5

FINEST PEDIGREED SILVER FOXES,

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A SPECIALLY fine tract of 5,000 acres, all located within seven miles of the railroad station, now ready for water service, selling for a limited time at \$40 to \$65 per acre.

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One-fifth cash down; balance in easy equal payments over 18 years, first instalment due at least two years after date of initial payment. Investigate at once.

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GIVE a Christmas present to your wife of ten acres on Vancouver Island in order that later, if not now, you will have a home to come to. Full information of the most attractive home-sites of ten acres and upwards, on Vancouver Island, at \$40 per acre, from

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THE Canadian Pacific Railway Company offers to settlers, farm lands in Western Canada for mixed farming, raising cattle and poultry and for dairying. Twenty years to pay, with small cash payment. Good soil—good climate—good schools. Every assistance given intending settlers in selecting a farm. Write for our free literature.

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\$1,500 GETS 162-ACRE FARM, HORSES, 17 cows and calves, seven yearlings, poultry, full implements, season's crops included; in one of country's best dairy, general farming sections; high school village, depot, etc., handy; city markets; 100 acres tillage, 30-cow spring-watered pasture, good woodlot; variety fruit; easily kept nine-room house, running spring water, 24-cow barn, stable, etc. Your chance to get a good home and a money-maker; owner unable to operate, \$4,500 takes all, only \$1,500 needed. Details, page 106, illustrated catalog, 1,200 bargains, free. Strout Farm Agency, 454 B.G. Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

SELLING—40 ACRES, IDEAL LOCATION. paved Pacific highway, mile north of Cloverdale B.C. electric railroad station, about 50 minutes by auto from Vancouver; very good soil; seven acres cleared and under cultivation, remainder easy bring under cultivation; partly cleared and seeded for pasture; land slightly rolling, no gulches or ravines; suitable for mixed things; three-room house, well-shed, stable for four cows, two other sheds; wood; densely populated district. \$7,000. Owner, J. A. Lampa, Cloverdale, B.C.

SELLING AT A BARGAIN FOR THE NEXT 15 days—Our three farms, north of Guernsey, half-section, three-quarter-section and one section. Will sell together or separate. 370 acres summer-fallow, 370 fall plowing. Comfortable buildings, abundance good water, medium dark clay loam, all under cultivation except pasture. Small cash, easy terms. For further particulars, apply to Henry Bros., Guernsey, Sask.

FIRST-CLASS FARM FOR SALE ON EASY terms, or rent to responsible party, one mile from Healdsburg, Man.; 420 acres under cultivation, part of this is summer-fallow, 210 acres pasture and timber; good water, good buildings. This is first-class land. For further particulars, apply Imperial Bank, Brandon.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND CALIFORNIA—For up-to-date list of mixed farms, fruit farms, orchards, chicken ranches and cattle ranches in all British Columbia district, also orange groves and grape vineyards in California, or truck land, write Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Established 1887.

ALEXANDER FARM—IMPROVED HALF-SECTION, only three miles from Alexander, Man.; black loam, clay subsoil, 200 acres cultivated; frame barn, granary, stable and house with summer kitchen. Price to clear, only \$7,200. Canada Permanent Trust Co., 298 Garry St., Winnipeg.

EXCELLENT WHEAT FARM, DARK LOAM, two half-sections, sold as one farm or separate, good water, nine-roomed house, full basement with furnace, other necessary outbuildings, well shaded, 300 acres broken, \$32 acre, quarter cash. J. A. Leitch, Dafoe, Sask.

FEED AND PASTURE FOR SALE—SECTION of land, with 11 stacks of Kitchener wheat straw and well with plentiful supply, for rent as pasture this winter. Some brush for shelter. Or will sell straw separately. Two miles from Sedgewick. Apply to James Mutch, Sedgewick, Alta.

SELLING—QUARTER-SECTION GOOD LAND, 130 acres broken, 20 acres summer-fallow; good buildings, good fence. Also implement and horses. A bargain. Apply owner, John Kolstad, Plunkett, Sask.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES IN SWAN RIVER VALLEY, 20 broken, \$15 acre, balance easily cleared; good buildings, two wells; two miles from school seven towns. Small tame fruit. Apply Chas. Cooper, Bowman, Man.

WANTED—TO RENT SECTION OR LESS close to town, well improved. Have own equipment and threshing outfit. Box 133, Bladworth, Sask.

SELLING—GOOD QUARTER, 5 1/2 MILES Loversburg. Will accept United Grain Growers' shares. Particulars from Jackson, 207 4th Avenue N.E., Calgary, Alta.

I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. Morris M. Perkins, Columbia, Mo.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Sales Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Neb.

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Honey, Syrup, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.

McLEAN'S HONEY, GUARANTEED No. 1 pure white clover, direct from producer, \$8.40 cash crate of six ten-pound pails, f.o.b. Toronto. Also good quality buckwheat honey, \$6.50 crate of six ten-pound pails. Reference, Standard Bank, Bloor Branch, N. K. McLean, 37 Armstrong Ave., Toronto.

PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY—NATURE'S purest sweet. All gathered by our own bees. Crate 12, five or six ten-pound pails, \$9.00; discount on ten and 20-crate orders. Light amber, \$7.00 buckwheat, \$6.00; crate six ten-pound pails. Pettit Appliances, Georgetown, Ont.

CHOICE ONTARIO CLOVER HONEY, DIRECT from producer, \$8.50 crate; also amber honey, mostly clover, \$6.50 crate. All put up in ten-pound pails and crated 60 pounds to crate. Prices f.o.b. Brucefield. Special prices on large orders. J. R. Murdoch, Brucefield, Ont.

OUR HONEY IS RICH AND THICK, BEST that bees can make, 60-pound crate, five or ten-pound pails, clover, \$8.25; goldenrod, \$6.50. Discount on large orders. Money with order or c.o.d. Stanley Rumford, Thedford, Ont.

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CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, REGALIA brand, guaranteed first quality. Special price for five pounds, postpaid—Grand Havana, Grand Rouge, Petit Havana, Petit Rouge, \$2.50; Spread Leaf, \$2.75; Hanbourg, \$3.25; Quenel, \$4.00. Box 50 cigars, \$2.25 up. Richard Bellevue Co., Winnipeg.

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200 HEAD choice bred Hereford cattle: 20 Bulls in lot; 50 Cows with calves at foot; all Government tested for tuberculosis. 7,000-acre ranch for sale on easy terms, 5 per cent. interest spread over 20 years. Everything must go. For catalogue apply

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New Designs—New Prices

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SMOKED RED SALMON—CLUB WITH NEIGH- bors and purchase. We offer choice Fresh Smoked Red Salmon, while it lasts, at 20 cents per pound, delivered at your nearest railroad station, in minimum lots of five boxes. Each box, weighing approximately 30 pounds net, contains five or six fish with heads, tails and back bones removed. Will ship c.o.d. where there is agent, or against cash with order. We absorb all collection charges. Will express all charges prepaid. Sample box of 30 pounds at 25 cents per pound. Reference, Union Bank of Canada, Pacific & Eastern Brokerage Ltd., 521 Pender St. West, Vancouver.

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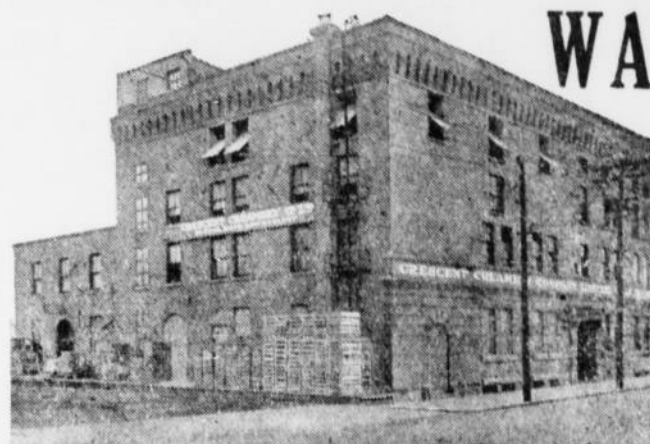
TWO POUNDS FINE COTTON REMNANTS, about ten yards, and 300 bargain catalog for \$1.40, postpaid. Allen Novelties, St. Zacharie, Que.

MAKE OFFER, FOUR SHARES UNITED GRAIN Growers stock. Bergstrom, Estevan, Sask.

PRODUCE**DRESSED AND LIVE POULTRY WANTED**

Live Weight Prices, F.O.B. Winnipeg
Hens, 5 1/2 lbs and over, No. 1 condition...16c-18c
Chickens, 5 lbs and over, No. 1 condition...16c-17c
Ducks, 6 lbs and over, fat...16c-17c
Geese, 10 lbs and over, fat...22c-23c
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ROYAL PRODUCE COMPANY, 97 Aikens St., WINNIPEG.

Insures purity in home baking,
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Baking Powder
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**WARNING!**

The receipts of poultry at Winnipeg are greatly in excess of local trade requirements at this season of the year and export shipments to foreign countries are necessary to effect a clearance at good prices.

If all the Turkeys which are shipped each season to Winnipeg had to be sold to the Winnipeg retailer, the market prices would be low.

OUR WINNIPEG POULTRY PLANT

buyers enables us to pay top prices to the producer; but if we are to fill our orders for Turkeys, we must receive them in plenty of time to enable us to grade, pack and ship the stock so that our shipments will arrive at their destinations in time for the Christmas Holiday trade. You will find that almost invariably market prices on Turkeys are higher from November 20 to December 16, than they are after December 16, as shipments received after that date are usually too late for export and must be sold locally at lower prices.

SELL YOUR FAT TURKEYS BEFORE DECEMBER 16th. AFTER THE HOLIDAY TRADE HAS BEEN SUPPLIED, THE MARKET FOR TURKEYS IS LIMITED AND PRICES LOW.

WE WANT TURKEYS QUICK

If you have heavy, fat Turkeys, ready for the market now, and can ship them to us immediately, we can pay you what we consider are top market prices. Keep thin, under-size Turkeys on the farm. Fat, plump, heavy stock only is wanted now.

The prices quoted below will be paid you for your shipments of No. 1 stock which are received by us at Winnipeg between December 3 and December 13.

| NO. 1 ALIVE | | NO. 1 DRESSED | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| TURKEYS | FAT, HEAVY, YOUNG TOMS, over 9 lbs. HENS over 8 lbs. each | TURKEYS | FAT, HEAVY, YOUNG TOMS, over 9 lbs. HENS over 8 lbs. each |
| | Per pound | | Per pound |
| TURKEYS, old Toms | \$0.22 | TURKEYS, old Toms | \$0.30 |
| SPRING CHICKENS, over 5 lbs. | .15 | SPRING CHICKENS, over 5 lbs. | .20 |
| SPRING CHICKENS, 5 lbs. and under | .13 | SPRING CHICKENS, 5 lbs. and under | .17 |
| FOWL, over 5 lbs. | .15 | FOWL, over 5 lbs. | .19 |
| FOWL, 4 to 5 lbs. | .13 | FOWL, 4 to 5 lbs. | .16 |
| FOWL, under 4 lbs. | .08 | FOWL, under 4 lbs. | .11 |
| OLD ROOSTERS | .08 | OLD ROOSTERS | .10 |
| DUCKS, over 6 lbs. | .15 | DUCKS, over 6 lbs. | .21 |
| DUCKS, 6 lbs. and under | .13 | DUCKS, 6 lbs. and under | .18 |
| GEESE, any size | .12 | GEESE, any size | .18 |
| GUINEAS, per dozen | 3.05 | GUINEAS, per dozen | 3.35 |
| PIGEONS, per dozen | 1.05 | PIGEONS, per dozen | 1.25 |
| | | RABBITS, skinned and drawn, per dozen | 1.00 |

WE WILL PAY MARKET VALUE FOR ANY NO. 2 OR CULL POULTRY

CRESCENT CREAMERY CO.

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Winnipeg - Manitoba

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Kodak is a gift that slips out of the holiday box into the spirit of Christmas.

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